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LAST EDITION

LORD ROBERT CECIL NOT SURPRISED AT GERMAN ATTITUDE

British Minister of Blockade Imagines German Chancellor's Utterance Was "Dictated by Hindenburg and Ludendorff"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, expressed no surprise in an interview, last night, at the tone of Count von Hertling's speech. "I am only surprised," he said, "he did not throw in the line of Wight in his reference to the advisability of Britain's renouncing Gibraltar, Hong Kong and intermediate bases. His references to Belgium are especially indicative of where Germany's rulers stand. I have always regarded Belgium as a test case. I am not surprised at the Prussian accents of Count von Hertling's speech, for, as you know, I have always regarded it as probable that power would be openly assumed by the militarists, and at the time of von Hertling's appointment I told you that I regarded him, in substance, as the nominee of the military chiefs, despite a certain amount of camouflage intended to obscure this fact.

The speech, I imagine, was dictated by Hindenburg and Ludendorff. It cannot be pleasing to the Austrians, who desire peace. The statements on Austria by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson were conciliatory in tone, and if roughly rejected, will not follow the ultimate outcome will be so favorable as these statements indicated. Count Hertling's speech is a war speech.

Speaking of Finland and its desire for recognition, Lord Robert Cecil said: "We have a great sympathy with Finland, but we have not done more than recognize its present Government as a de facto Government. It is always a difficult question to decide when to recognize a new State particularly when it is breaking off from some other country. As regards the Ukraine, we have taken substantially the same attitude as toward the Bolsheviks. No other course is open to us. Countries like ourselves and America must have some way of protecting our immense interests in these countries, and this is provided by the present unofficial relations, but the decision as to whether a Government is entitled to recognition is a difficult one, and no hasty decision is either desirable or possible.

Report of Speeches

Fuller Account of Hertling and Czernin Statements

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—In his address before the Reichstag main committee, Count von Hertling first of all referred to the negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk, saying he held fast to the hope that a good conclusion would be arrived at. He continued:

"Our negotiations with the Ukrainian representatives are in a more favorable position. Here, too, difficulties have yet to be overcome, but the prospects are favorable. We hope shortly to reach conclusions with Ukraine which will be in the interest of both parties and also economically advantageous.

"One result, gentlemen, might be recorded, as you all know. The Russians last month proposed to issue an invitation to all the belligerents to participate in the negotiations. Russia submitted certain proposals of a very general character. At that time we accepted the proposal to invite the belligerents to take part in the negotiations, on the condition, however, that the invitation should have a definite period for its acceptance. At 10 o'clock on the evening of Jan. 4 the period expired. No answer had come, and as a result we were no longer under obligations and had a free hand for separate peace negotiations with Russia. Neither were we longer bound, of course, by the general peace proposals submitted to us by the Russian delegation.

"Instead of the reply which was expected, but which was not forthcoming, two declarations were made by enemy statesmen—Mr. Lloyd George's speech and President Wilson's speech. I willingly admit that Mr. Lloyd George altered his tone. He no longer indulges in abuse, and appears desirous of again demonstrating his ability as a negotiator, which I had formerly doubted.

"I cannot go so far, however, as many opinions which have been expressed in neutral countries, which would read in this speech of Mr. Lloyd George a serious desire for peace, and even a friendly disposition. It is true, he declares he does not desire to destroy Germany, and never desired to destroy her. He has even words of respect for our political, economic and cultural position.

"But other utterances also are not lacking and the idea continually comes to the surface that he has to pronounce judgment on Germany, charging her with being guilty of all possible crimes. That is an attitude with which we can have nothing to do, and in which we can discover no trace of a serious purpose to attain peace. We are to be the guilty ones, over whom

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German official statement issued on Friday reads as follows: Western theater: In the afternoon the fighting activity revived between Poelcapelle and the Lys, near Lens and on both sides of the Scarpe River. There also were reconnaissances at various points. Elsewhere nothing new occurred.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British War Office on Friday made public a statement which reads as follows:

The hostile artillery was active on Thursday evening and in the early part of the night west of la Vacquerie and in the neighborhood of Passchendaele. Otherwise there was nothing of special interest.

Another official statement says: During the past 48 hours seven tons of bombs have been dropped on and around the former German cruiser Goeben stranded in the Dardanelles, and upon the Galata stridome. Several direct hits were obtained.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The (Continued on page two, column six)

MOSCOW REPORTS SERIOUS OUTBREAK

Shots Fired During Bolshevik Manifestation Result in Volleys by Red Guard—Petrograd Situation Very Unsettled

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—From Moscow comes news of a serious outbreak as the result of a great Bolshevik manifestation, some shots causing a panic among thousands of demonstrators outside the opera house, and being followed by indiscriminate firing by Red Guard detachments who were protecting the demonstration. Large numbers were killed or wounded. Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander-in-chief, and Marie Spiridonova, president of the All-Russian Peasant Congress, have been delivering emphatic speeches on the text that it is impossible to conduct a revolution with kid gloves.

Forces belonging to the Red Guard in Petrograd, together with sailors, held an opening meeting in support of the Constituent Assembly, organized by the Petrograd delegates to the Peasants Congress. Further arrests of members of the Constituent Assembly have been made.

Feeling in Petrograd is very restless and disturbed and the Bolsheviks are finding the maintenance of their position less secure than hitherto. Workmen's meetings frequently pass resolutions condemning the Bolsheviks. These conditions are largely dependent on the food situation, which is extremely serious. One quarter pound of bread per day is the bread allowance and there are likely to be numerous breadless days. Mr. Pokovsky, former Foreign Minister, has been arrested as head of the Russian Red Cross Society, which has been abolished.

Rumania Moves

Government Seizes Certain Russian Points in Bessarabia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Christian Science Monitor learns on the best authority that the Rumanian Government has seized certain points in the Russian territory in Bessarabia, being compelled to do this by the urgent necessity of protecting its food and munition depots and lines of communication.

The Bolshevik authorities were in process. The Christian Science Monitor understands, of commanding food supplies, despite the fact that Rumania has fed 1,000,000 Russian soldiers in its midst for over a year without Russia fulfilling its promises of repayment, either in cash or in kind.

Bessarabia has set up its own Government, and there is also a report that negotiations on the Rumanian action have been opened between the new Government and the Rumanian authorities.

This is only the latest development of the quarrel between the Rumanian Government and the Bolsheviks, based fundamentally on the Bolshevik opposition to all existing governments and their desire to cut across the present lines of cleavage between the nations with the lines of class warfare.

(Continued on page two, column two)



William J. Bryan

AMENDMENT RATIFIED BY DAKOTA SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—The Senate of North Dakota, with only two dissenting votes, concurred in the House resolution ratifying the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

INCREASE SHOWN IN Y. M. C. A. FUND

Contributions to \$100,000 Asked by Boston Organization to Carry on Its Work for Year Come In More Freely

Contributions to the \$100,000 fund for the Boston Y. M. C. A. are coming in somewhat more freely, due to several reasons: one the fact that the small subscribers are beginning to take advantage of the opportunity to aid the work, and another that the people generally have learned to the surprise of many—that the organization received nothing from the big sum raised in the "drive" last November.

The money obtained at that time was for the benefit exclusively of the enlisted men of the army and navy, under the direction of the National War Council of the Y. M. C. A.; the money now needed is for the Boston organization, to carry it until Jan. 1, 1919, and enable it to continue to provide for young men, both in and out of uniform, who are within its sphere of operation, the service that has won general admiration.

The fund today reached a total of \$78,920.86, the day's returns being \$16,147.91, the largest for any single day. Friday's returns were \$15,627.55. Included in the latter amount was a contribution of \$2500 by an anonymous donor; a subscription of \$1000 by Washington B. Thomas, the largest voted from an individual; an initial contribution of \$2500 by the directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and numerous small amounts. The last-named were gratifying to those in charge of the campaign, because they want as many persons as possible to participate in the fund, and thus make it something of a popular indorsement of the work the institution is doing.

One result of the campaign, as far as it has gone, has been to acquaint the city better with the magnitude of the Y. M. C. A. establishment in its midst, and the diversity and extent of its work. A good many, perhaps, have not known that the Boston Y. M. C. A. is one of the big educational institutions in the East—in fact, next to Harvard and Yale, the largest. The report for 1916-17 discloses that 4329 students were enrolled in 345 educational courses. There are more than 200 teachers, lecturers and assistants. The automobile and electrical schools, the former the oldest in the East, have a finely equipped building of their own. There is a department of counsel and placement which annually finds positions for more than 1000 persons.

CANADA PLANS TO GET \$2,250,000 FOR Y. M. C. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Plans for a spring campaign to secure \$2,500,000 for the Y. M. C. A. work, most of which will be in war service, were completed at a meeting here this week of the National Council. G. Herbert Wood of Toronto, at the final dinner, issued an appeal to Canadians to disregard superficial differences of race and tongue in order to cooperate in serving their country and world democracy by supporting the campaign.

BARTENDERS USING COERCIVE METHODS

One Organization in Massachusetts Practically Demands Legislator's Vote Against Prohibition in Labor's Interests

Organized bartenders in Massachusetts are seeking to prevent ratification of the federal prohibition amendment in the state Legislature by employing coercive methods, virtually demanding from legislators their vote against ratification as the price of reelection next fall. Their plans have been made known through correspondence addressed to Senator Fred W. Cross of Royalston, by a bartender's league in the third Worcester senatorial district.

Indignant at this attempt to place political value upon his vote on one of the greatest progressive measures ever before the State Legislature, Senator Cross has written a reply to the bartenders defying their efforts.

The bartenders' league addressed the following letter to the Senator, at whose request the name of the writer is withheld:

"Dear Sir—By an unanimous vote of the above body which I represent, I have been instructed to write to you to ask your cooperation in the elimination of prohibition in this State, by voting against it in the coming Legislature. You understand how organized labor stands on this question and you will have the hearty indorsement of every department of organized labor throughout the State if you will only protect their interest in the coming Legislature by voting against prohibition in Massachusetts."

In this letter, a local bartenders' organization which speaks for an exceedingly small portion of the organized labor of Massachusetts, pledges the support of "every department of organized labor" to a senator, if he votes against national prohibition; and this in spite of the recent declaration of a former president of the Boston Building Trades Council who, at a labor meeting this week, advocated the formation of a labor party with prohibition its chief plank, in order to better the condition of workmen.

Senator Cross replied to the letter as follows:

"Your letter of the 17th inst. is before me. It is difficult for me to select words in which to reply. As I see my duty at this minute, I should feel like a cur and a coward all the rest of my life if I should let any opportunity slip to vote for national prohibition. It any event, I shall be guided by the voice of my own conscience and shall not weigh my act in the scales of the question: 'How will my vote on this matter affect my political future?'"

SINKING OF THE STEAMER OWASCO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department today made public an account of the sinking of the American steamer Owasco about midnight on Dec. 10 by a German submarine.

In the darkness the American gunners did not see the U-boat, but stood by their guns, firing where the enemy was thought to be, until the waves enveloped the ship. A torpedo struck the hold of the vessel at 11:30 and went through into another hold. Flames rose from the ship. The wireless apparatus was wrecked by the explosion. All the crew was saved before the vessel sank.

MR. BRYAN URGES DRY AMENDMENT

Former United States Secretary of State at Big Boston Meeting Asks Massachusetts for Early Ratification of Measure

Massachusetts' campaign for ratification of the federal prohibition amendment was launched at a largely-attended meeting in Tremont Temple on Friday night, addressed by William Jennings Bryan, former United States Secretary of State, and today the office force of the Anti-Saloon League began the task of counting the thousands of pledges the audience gave to the fund of \$50,000 the league is raising for its work in this State.

Prior to Friday \$20,000 had been subscribed or pledged to this fund, but no estimate of the amount pledged Friday had been reached today, so voluminous were the number of pledge cards received. Citizens are asked to subscribe a definite monthly sum to the fund, payable to the league every three months in advance, for one year. The pledge cards provide for payments ranging from 33 1-3 cents per month to \$10, though smaller or larger amounts will be received.

Where temperance meetings in Massachusetts have, in former years, been notable for their slim attendance, it was an enthusiastic throng of several thousand representative citizens who crowded into Tremont Temple to hear Mr. Bryan's case against the saloons, and an overflow meeting was unable to accommodate all comers, many of whom were turned away.

Mr. Bryan told of the wonderful progress the prohibition cause is making in almost every nook and corner of the United States, and declared the former slave states of the South were leading the fight. While on the platform he was apprised of the dispatches from the South telling that South Carolina has just ratified the federal amendment, thus joining Mississippi, Virginia and Kentucky, making four states, all in the South, which have voted ratification.

The attempt of the liquor interests to delay ratification in all the states by securing a state-wide referendum, which he said was not genuine, was denounced, and Mr. Bryan declared the brewers and distillers in several states, particularly in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, by controlling politics, have permitted the people to vote on the question of continuing the saloons.

He praised the Democratic party for breaking away from the liquor traffic in the last national campaign, and contended that the Democrats' opportunity 'has become the Republicans' necessity. The act of Congress in closing the distilleries was lauded, but Mr. Bryan declared this was not going far enough. He said:

"We have meatless days, wheelless days, heatless days and even lightless days, but has anyone yet heard of any beerless days? With the world crying for breadstuffs and our allies looking to us to supply them with food, I hope Congress will put beer in the same class with whiskey."

He scoffed at the argument that national prohibition cannot be enforced, citing the example of Seattle, Wash., as typical of how the law can be effective both in the large cities and in seaports.

Former Gov. John L. Bates, who presided, urged Massachusetts to be one of the 36 states which are to join hands in keeping the home fires burning for the soldier boys when they return from their great triumph in the trenches.

JAPAN'S PREMIER SPEAKS ON RUSSIA

Field Marshal Terauchi Says Japanese Will Take Action if Interests Threatened

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (Saturday)—Addressing the House of Peers, Field Marshal Terauchi, Prime Minister, said Japan joined unreservedly in the determination of the Entente never to sheathe the sword until the attainment of an honorable peace. He expressed Japan's earnest hope that Russia might successfully settle its difficulties and set up a stable government. He further expressed his deep concern to see that Russian internal disorder was gradually spreading into Eastern Asia to the possible menace of the peace of the Far East, preservation of which was the leading feature of Japan's national policy.

Japan, he said, is responsible for maintaining peace in this part of the world, and in event of peace being in danger, to the inevitable detriment of our interests, the Government of Japan will not hesitate to take proper measures.

TWENTY-THREE MEN HELD AS SUSPECTS

Secret Service Agents Make Arrests at Port Newark After a Fire Which Swept Docks and Menaced War Plant

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twenty-three men were detained by secret service agents in Port Newark today on suspicion of being implicated in starting a fire which swept municipal docks, United States quartermaster houses and menaced the Submarine Boat Corporation plant. Damage in the fire was estimated at \$500,000 this afternoon, and much lower than had been expected. The shipbuilding plant, constructing vessels for the Government, narrowly escaped destruction. Seven uncompleted quartermasters' storehouses were practically wrecked.

Major Lamphere, commanding the army patrol which was guarding the plant and the supply station, expressed the opinion that the blaze was started by incendiaries. Soldiers told of having seen men running when the alarm was given early today.

Six hundred barrels of oil, waiting to be loaded upon lighters, ignited and burned on the ice which covers Newark Bay. Dynamite was used to blow up buildings between the flames and the shipyard.

Letter Sent President

Notice That Fires Were Planned Discussed by the Cabinet

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A letter warning President Wilson of a nationwide plot to destroy docks and war plants is being used in connection with investigation of fires which broke out at different points today. The letter declared the plot was to go into effect Jan. 22. It was read and discussed at the cabinet meeting Jan. 15 and later home guards at different points were mobilized to stand guard by vital plants.

The alleged plot did not bear fruit on the date originally set, but the fact that big fires broke out today at Newark, Buffalo and Baltimore, destroying hundreds of thousands of

(Continued on page two, column four)

GOVERNMENT ACTS ON INTIMIDATION BY THE RED CROSS

Provost Marshal-General Takes Immediate Steps to Investigate Policy Pursued—Society Is Not a Federal Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information has been received here to the effect that persecution of anti-vivisectionists in many parts of the United States who, for reasons of conscience, cannot subscribe to the Red Cross fund, has assumed a specially aggravated form at Twin Falls, Ida., where persons who refused to join the Red Cross have been arraigned before the local examining board and questioned as to their reasons for refusing, the implication from this proceeding being that the persons summoned were disloyal. Concerned in this high-handed outrage, it is reported, is the sheriff of Twin Falls County, who is mentioned as a member of the board.

From the information at hand here the decision was reached that the board in question was the local exemption board of Twin Falls, and a feature of the case that appeared especially exasperating to officials of the Provost Marshal-General's office was the alleged representation to the people of Twin Falls that the board gave out word that it considered membership in the Red Cross by all the people of that district as obligatory, and representation is alleged to have been made that the Government expected all persons to join the Red Cross.

When the matter was set before the Provost Marshal-General's office, action was begun instantly. Word was sent to the Adjutant-General of Idaho to make a full and complete investigation of the charges at once and report to headquarters.

The Christian Science Monitor was informed that local boards have no authority to take any action whatever outside their immediate function of supervising and making the selective draft. They are not interested in the Red Cross movement, and have no authority to interest themselves in it as a board, any more than in any other institution.

Both at the Provost Marshal-General's office and at the War Department, it was emphatically stated that the Red Cross is not a part of the Government, but theoretically today it occupies exactly the same position it has always occupied, namely, that of a handmaid in time of war and in time of great public calamities, for the administration of some of those gentle functions of mercy that are not ordinarily performed by military forces.

The pronounced departure, however, from the primal policy of simple ministrations on the field into the realms of medical research, and the supplying of \$100,000 for research, with vivisection as one of the objects of the contribution, is considered, even by some army officers with whom the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has discussed the subject, as a movement totally at variance with the fundamental purpose of the Red Cross.

Zealous workers in the field who have sought new members for the Red Cross have met refusals to contribute with intimidation and insult, and the charge of disloyalty. So general has been this practice that it seemed probable that the agents were working under instructions. One of the most deplorable features of this situation is found in the national headquarters here. On two occasions this bureau has called the attention of officials there to the unjust accusations made against anti-vivisectionists, and no effort has been made to correct the abuse. The plea is given that so many workers are in the field it is impossible to control them. The widespread misinformation that the Red Cross is a part of the Government organization is also known at general headquarters, and not only is no effort made to correct the error, but it is viewed with complacency, and officials rather enjoy the sensation of being popularly regarded as federal officials. George E. Foley, secretary to Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, was the only official in when the correspondent sought Mr. Davison on Friday.

"You people are getting in bad," said Mr. Foley, "by opposing us over this vivisection question. You are only injuring yourselves and aiding the enemy. We are a large institution."

Mr. Foley was shown a telegram giving the details of the conditions at Twin Falls, Ida., before referred to. "Quite interesting," he said. "The people out there who refused to join the Red Cross did so for conscientious reasons, and they are made to believe that the Government expects them to join your institution," it was explained.

"We cannot help that. That is something for the Provost Marshal-General to take care of," was the rejoinder.

Mr. Foley went on to say that he had hoped the opponents of vivisection would ultimately come to the view of the Red Cross and see that it was useless to try to oppose it.

He was told that as it is a matter of conviction there can never be anything but opposition to the system and that he need never expect any lessening of opposition on that account.

Mr. Foley sought to explain the purposes of the fund for the research

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work, and how only a part of the money would be used for the experiments on rats and guinea pigs. He aimed to show that this was all for the purpose of helping the soldiers.

"What would you have us do?" he asked.

"Stick to the original purpose of the Red Cross."

"But they asked us for this money," he replied, "for research."

As for intimidation by any branch of the Provost Marshal-General's forces in the interest of the Red Cross or any other institution masquerading as a branch of the Government, it is understood this will be stamped out whenever it shows its head.

Junior Red Cross

Compulsory Methods Not to Be Permitted in Drive, Say Officials

No attempts at compulsion will be permitted in securing membership in the New England division of the Junior Red Cross, a campaign for which is to begin in the schools on Feb. 12, say officials and workers in the New England division. This was brought out by statements of persons regarding their treatment when objecting to joining the Red Cross because of its appropriations for vivisection. These persons object to being called pro-German, unpatriotic and traitors, when they simply decline to contribute to vivisection.

"Compulsion," said Miss Maud G. Leadbetter, director of the New England division of the Junior Red Cross and an instructor in a Boston High School, "is a thing we absolutely do not want. It is contrary to our policy. Membership is to be an expression of sacrifice, patriotism and service and as such must be voluntary."

If she should learn that any representative were employing methods of force Miss Leadbetter said that she would get him by telephone or telegraph and stop it as soon as possible.

Miss Frances G. Curtis, chairman of the committee in charge of the work in the Boston metropolitan district, and member of the Boston School Committee, deplored methods of what she called over-zealous or irresponsible enthusiasts in securing membership and said the organization was too obviously opposed to compulsion to make a statement to this effect necessary. "The only way to stamp out the wrong is to put in the right," she said, "and we are sending out a plan of work which makes it plain that no compulsion is to be used. Our hope and plan is to have the children give as a great civic opportunity."

"To coerce children in any way," said Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools in Boston, who had much to do with drawing up the plans to be used in securing membership in the Boston metropolitan district, "would be contrary to democracy, the very thing which we are waging this war to maintain."

By the plans referred to a school may unite with the organization or not as it pleases. When doing so it must do so as a unit and not on an individual basis. Particular attention was given to this point, Mr. Thompson said, in order to avoid any sense of compulsion on the part of individual pupils. To prevent financial pressure the membership fee, which is at the rate of 25 cents per capita, may be paid in one of three ways, wholly in money, partly in money and partly in labor, the labor to be credited at a rate of appraisal now being determined by a committee of school men and women, or by the contribution of money to be expended in materials to be made up by the pupils for Red Cross use. The money may be raised by contributions, by entertainments or in other similar ways.

In one suburb of Boston complaint has been made that pupils have been obliged to join or become subjects of derision through the remarks of teachers and other Red Cross workers. The superintendent says he does not believe it can be construed to mean coercion and insists that compulsion has not been used in the schools under his jurisdiction.

Mistake in Inland Empire News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Wash.—Owing to a mistake of the foreman in making up the forms in the Inland Empire News of Dec. 29, 1917, the headlines and subject matter of two stories were transposed with the result that the end of a story dealing with the establishment of a nine-hour day throughout the State of Washington was printed under the heading: "Energetic Red Cross Drive," and the end of the Red Cross drive story under the caption: "Nine-Hour Day at all Stores Jan. 1."

It appears, therefore, that the sentence which was indirectly quoted in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 29 as referring to the Red Cross campaign, namely, "That business men would be asked to sign and that if one of them refused his name would be sent to the administration head at Olympia and the matter taken up directly from there," did not refer to the Red Cross drive, although printed directly under the title, "Energetic Red Cross Drive," but to an agreement to establish a nine-hour day.

ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL MEETS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Admiralty announces the first meeting of the Allied Naval Council were held at the admiralty, Jan. 22 and 23, under the presidency of the First Lord, being attended by the following representatives of the Allied Powers: France, Vice-Admiral F. J. J. De Bon; Great Britain, the Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Geddes; Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss; Italy, Vice-Admiral Count Thaon di Revel; Japan, Rear-Admiral K. Funaoka; United States, Vice-Admiral W. S. Sims; Capt. Thomas E. Cressie, R. N., Secretary.



Map of the Baltic Provinces

Illustrates the German annexation demands laid down at Brest-Litovsk

MOSCOW REPORTS SERIOUS OUTBREAK

(Continued from page one)

sent against him. Hereupon the Rumanian Army arrested 15,000 Bolsheviks of this army, which totaled 20,000 irregulars. There was no bloodshed, for the Bolsheviks made no real resistance, their antipathy to fighting extending in this instance, apparently, to fighting their allies.

German Demands

Mr. Trotzky on Brest-Litovsk Annexation Proposals

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—A detailed account of the Brest-Litovsk conference session, following General Hoffman's statement of the aims of the Central Powers has been published by the Smolny Institute.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, addressing the conference, declared that the "position of the Austro-Germans was now absolutely clear," and continued: "Germany and Austria seek to cut off more than 150,000 square versts from the former Polish Kingdom of Lithuania, also the area populated by the Ukrainians and White Russians, and further they want to cut into territory of the Letts and separate the islands populated by the Estonians from the same peoples on the mainland."

"Practically it means that the Governments of Austria and Germany take into their own hands the destiny of these nations."

Mr. Trotzky declared that he was glad now that the Central Powers were speaking frankly, stating that General Hoffman's conditions proved that the real aims were based on quite a different basis to that recognized on Dec. 25, and that real, or lasting peace, was only possible on the foundation of self-determination.

Germany's final decision in regard to the matter was announced by General Hoffman at the last meeting of the Brest-Litovsk conference. He insisted that the rectified Russian frontier should start from the shores of the Gulf of Finland to the east of the Moon Sound Islands to Valk, to the west of Minsk to Brest-Litovsk. This eliminates Courland and a large part of the Baltic provinces.

Baltic provinces comprise a region lying on the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea, including the three Russian Governments of Courland, Livonia and Estonia. The bulk of the population consists of Lettish and Estonian races, the latter being a branch of the Finns, while there is a considerable admixture of Germans, especially in the large towns. With the exception of Courland, which was a dependency of Poland, all the Baltic provinces once belonged to Sweden. The foundation of St. Petersburg in 1703 by Peter the Great first gave Russia a secure footing on the Baltic, and the Swedish provinces were ceded to her soon after. Courland did not come into her possession until 1795.

It was to Peter the Great, of course, that the at present enormous influence of the comparatively small German community in the Baltic provinces is mainly due. It was he, who after conquering Estonia and Livonia, called in the German barons of these provinces to assist him in his vast schemes of reformation. Peter the Great had no intention of doing more than using these Germans for the time being, until the large number of Russians whom he had sent all over Europe to gather information in regard to government, should come back to their own country and take up their work. The Germans, however, once established, had no intention of relinquishing this hold, and under Peter's successors German influence grew, until it was practically the only influence that counted.

Some 12 years ago, a movement was started throughout Germany for the purpose of rehabilitating German influence in these regions, and large sums were collected "for restoring Deutschum in the Baltic Provinces." Farmers, laborers, foresters and innkeepers were sent there from Germany, and this with the full recognition of the authorities at St. Petersburg. The movement was at the height of its development when war broke out, three and a half years ago, and since the German conquests in these provinces, German influence has, of course, been supreme.

Russian Army's Plight

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—Ensign Krylenko, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies, told the

Soviet Congress today that the southwestern Russian army was "in a desperate position." The forces, he said, were cut off from the north and practically without provisions. He said the concentration of troops around Kiev continues and that communication with Pollava has been cut.

Repudiation of All Debts

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The All-Russian Congress of Soviets today announced its approval of a repudiation of all of Russia's debts. The decision, however, has not yet been officially accepted by the Lenin-Trotzky Government.

LABOR DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF FOOD

Mr. J. R. Clynes Defends British Government and Asks Better Support for Food Kitchens

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NOTTINGHAM, England (Saturday)—The labor conference at yesterday's sessions discussed the Independent Labor Party's resolution of protest against profiteering, and calling on the Government, in handling the food problem, to regard only the public welfare and take full advantage of the services of self-reliant agencies, such as the cooperative movement.

Mr. W. C. Anderson, in moving this resolution, spoke of the irritating queues, which cause a dangerous industrial situation. The real food controller was capitalism, and many food committees were reactionary and not doing their work because of the vested interests being too strongly represented on them. He uttered a warning against a great food shortage and a possible terrific industrial explosion, which at present would be dangerous from the standpoint of securing a democratic people's peace.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry, explained that the Consumers Council was not proposed or instituted as an ornament, nor to shelter his department, but as a guide for the Food Controller. The labor bodies had not yet answered his invitation to nominate representatives to the council. If, he said, this council was not acceptable to them, and the labor conference preferred a body corresponding to Mr. Hyndman's committee of public safety, and if that committee would itself select some system of food control, then if the Government would not have that control, he would resign his position and support the conference.

The Government was working night and day to ease the situation. Shortage was the underlying cause of the queues. He asked those who believed that the rich were being favored to produce facts. Local authorities, he said, had grossly neglected the use of communal kitchens.

Instead of 200 there ought to be 10,000, not charity affairs, but self-maintained affairs, to which any workman or his wife would not be ashamed to go. England is beginning to feel some of the privation that the Germans in large numbers began to feel two years ago. If the Germans have shown a willingness to suffer for imperialism, annexations and militarism, is England not willing to suffer in pursuit of a democratic settlement?

A resolution was unanimously adopted favoring a drastic income tax increase on large incomes, a substantial levy on capital, and a 100 per cent excess profits tax, with exemption from the income tax of cooperative savings and of incomes under £200, also overtime earnings.

The Government education proposals were recognized as a considerable advance on pre-war conditions, but a complete charter of national education, from primary school to university was demanded.

The House of Lords should be abolished, and the conference was opposed to any form of second chamber.

Release was demanded of all conscientious objectors in prison, and the repeal of the disfranchisement clause and withdrawal of military service acts at the conclusion of the war.

The conference also demanded the prohibition of ejectment orders against wives and soldiers' dependents, and urged the establishment of government stores for supplying food to them at cost price.

Among other resolutions passed was one approving home rule for India and a six-hour working day.

The conference agreed that the time had arrived for a language to enable workmen to understand and converse freely one with another, without the need of interpreters.

TWENTY-THREE MEN HELD AS SUSPECTS

(Continued from page one)

dollars' worth of property, leads officials to suspect that there is a wide movement afoot to concentrate enemy action on America's war plants. Secret service agents are busy trying to check up on the suspected activity of spies.

Pittsburgh Wamed

Information Given of Alleged Plot to Blow Up Buildings

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Anonymous warnings of a plot to blow up the buildings of the Pittsburgh Railways company, the Philadelphia company building, a Fifth avenue hotel and other large buildings gave officials here extreme concern today. Hundreds of special police and guards were sent into the downtown district.

To prevent panic in the downtown district, publishers of Pittsburgh newspapers agreed to carry no news of the alleged plot before Monday. In advance of that action, however, two newspapers had printed bulletins.

Employees in several of the threatened buildings were given a vacation until Monday.

PACKERS' CONTROL OF CONGRESS CHARGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Borland charged today before the Federal Trade Commission that a powerful group of congressmen were "lined up," with the packers' "trust."

"All the legislative machinery that handled my bill was for 20 months controlled by the packers," he said. "Their very clever lobbyists checked my efforts at every turn, while the bill was in committee. After President Wilson intervened to ask that the investigation be made by the Federal Trade Commission instead of the Agricultural Department as my resolution provided, I took the measure to the floor of the House over the protests of Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee."

"At every turn the bill was attacked by points of order and every technical obstruction. In the light of present disclosures it indicates very clearly that a powerful grasp the packers had on Congress. They wielded their influence mainly through committees in a most daring yet underhand sort of way."

PASADENA'S AID IN WINNING THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—Nine hundred men, more than \$6,000,000 in cash, and more than 1,000,000 garments, knitted, new and made-over, is approximately Pasadena's contribution to the war and war work thus far. Enthusiasm has been displayed in every detail of the giving, and many of those who have done most declare that this is only the beginning.

The total of 900 men in service of various kinds represents about 2 per cent of the entire population of the city, men, women and children. It is approximately one man out of every four in the city.

MOUNTAIN PEOPLE'S WELFARE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Eastern Kentucky Mountain-Life Conference, held at Louisville, Ky., brought together the largest gathering ever attending a conference in that section aimed at bettering conditions for the mountain people of Kentucky. The sessions of the conference were divided into school, rural church, good roads and agricultural sections. Many of the best-known educators in the eastern section of the State attended the conference.

BERLIN CROWDS CRY FOR PEACE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Information received from Berlin through various sources indicates that severe rioting occurred there on Wednesday and Thursday, and that a crowd marched through the streets crying for peace. The Vorwärts' leading article on Thursday said that the Socialist Majority's future attitude would depend on the Chancellor's impending statement and insisted that a clear decision was now necessary.

TERMINAL FACILITIES POOLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Tex.—Galveston railroad officials have perfected arrangements for operating all terminal facilities here as a unit while the railroads are being operated by the Government. The Galveston Terminal Association has been organized, with G. G. Moore, superintendent of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, as chairman of the terminal committee. Facilities pooled in the association include all from the island end of the causeway to Ninth Street.

PREMIERS TO CONFER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—It is stated that the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, will return with the Italian Premier, Signor Orlando, to Paris at the termination of the latter's London visit, and a conference will take place there between the French, British and Italian premiers. Their technical advisers will also attend.

JAPAN CAN SEE NO PEACE NOW

Foreign Minister Says, However, That His Nation Will Continue to Support Allies' Cause

TOKYO, Japan (Friday)—Speaking on Monday to both houses of Parliament Viscount Motono, the Japanese Foreign Minister, announced that the members of the Japanese mission recently sent to America had, after a frank exchange of views, established a full, mutual accord between Japan and the United States and in regard to military cooperation in the war.

"The Government last year," he said, "sent a special mission to America for the purpose of conveying our sincere felicitations and at the same time to consult with the American officials regarding the cooperation of the two countries in the European War. The members of that mission exchanged frank views with the American authorities, and the result was the establishment of a full mutual accord with regard to military cooperation."

"Profiting by this opportunity, the Chinese question was made the subject of a full and frank discussion."

"Being convinced of the sincerity of our determination to maintain and safeguard the independence of China and the integrity of Chinese territory, the American Government gave recognition of the special Japanese position in regard to China. Official notes were exchanged between the two governments. Japan and America may well feel gratification at this outcome of the negotiations, because it demonstrates that the relations which already were cordial have been cemented more closely."

"With regard to Russia, events have followed quickly. The enemy powers have frequently attempted by indirect means to draw the Entente Powers into pourparlers, but it is necessary to regard with much circumspection declarations of our friends and allies what they consider the basis of future peace. These differ appreciably from those well known to be the objects of our enemy."

"We must conclude, then, that so long as the Chinese are thus widely apart, there is little hope of peace in the near future. Nevertheless, I desire to show you the position of the Imperial Government regarding peace. You know that by the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance the two countries have engaged reciprocally not to conclude a separate peace. At the outset Japan adhered to the declaration of London of Sept. 5, 1914, which obliges the signatory powers and those which may hereafter adhere to make peace only in common and to consult mutually upon conditions proposed by the enemies."

"Not only has Japan not received up to this day any proposition from any allied power whatsoever concerning peace conditions, but we do not believe the time has yet come definitely to take up negotiations. Japan is continuing to exert every effort to cooperate. It is entirely superfluous to declare that Japan will continue with loyalty to support her allies with every means of assistance materially possible. This would merely be honorably carrying out the duties and the obligations of loyalty toward our allies."

COUNTRY SCHOOL STANDARD RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CHICO, Cal.—How the people living in the agricultural districts of the State of Oregon were brought to regard the State Normal School system as their own institution, in the same way that they had come to think of the State Agricultural College as an educational agency in whose advantages they might directly share, was told at the Pacific Coast Conference on Rural Education and Country Life, which was held here recently under the direction of the United States Bureau of Education, by E. F. Carleton, assistant superintendent of public instruction of Oregon.

In explaining the work of the rural department of the Oregon Normal

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PREMIERS TO CONFER

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NO ANXIETY ON PNEUMATIC TUBES

Supporters of Mail Tube System Believe Missing Appropriation Will Soon Be Forthcoming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The supporters of the pneumatic mail tube system attach little or no importance to the failure of the Post Office Committee of the House to include an appropriation for the tubes in the annual appropriation measure just reported, or to the ruling out of an amendment providing for an appropriation, on a point of order.

Despite the stand taken by the Postmaster-General the committee decided wisely it is believed—to await the report of the postal tube committee before recommending congressional action with respect to tubes. This committee, of which Bankhead of Alabama, Hardwick of Georgia and Weeks of Massachusetts are the Senate members, has completed its hearings and will spend part of next week in compiling its report, which must be submitted to Congress not later than March 1.

While it is impossible to predict with accuracy what recommendation the committee will make to Congress, the unanimity with which business men in towns where the system is in operation have declared for the retention of the tubes, under government ownership, if desirable, cannot fail to be reflected in the report of the committee.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS WILL GO TO FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Ten thousand Wisconsin high-school boys who have never been on farms will be farmers by next spring, as the result of turning Wisconsin high schools into a great school of agriculture, in which the boys will be taught during the remaining winter months the rudiments of farming, so that, with the cooperation of the county councils of defense and the county agricultural agents, they can be placed on Wisconsin farms early next spring.

Just how this is to be done forms one of the most interesting examples in the history of education of the adaptation of the public-school system to the needs of the State.

The main points in the plan developed by J. B. Borden, assistant state superintendent of public instruction, for the utilization of the boy farmers of the State may be thus summarized:

Speeding up of all high-school work so that the normal course will be completed in April, enabling boys to leave school when the spring farm work begins. Introduction into the high schools of a special laboratory course in agriculture. Formation of an organization of Big Brothers among the farmers and retired farmers of the State who will volunteer to take high-school boys into their home for week ends and teach them the rudiments of farming. Campaign of education among the farmers through the county agricultural agents and the farmers institutes, in order to make clear the movement and to get farmers to utilize boy labor.

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PRUSSIAN PLAN FOR FRANCHISE REFORM

Measure Submitted to Diet by Hertling Government Contains Clauses Which Neutralize the Effect of Concessions Proposed

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Franchise Reform Bill which the Hertling Government has submitted to the Prussian Diet fulfills the letter of the Kaiser's promise of a direct, universal, and secret franchise, but contains, on the other hand, clauses that are well calculated to neutralize the effect of that concession. In the first place, the voting age, which in Prussia already compared unfavorably with that fixed for elections to the Reichstag, being 24 as compared with 21 in the latter case, has been raised to 25; and in the second place the residential qualification, which has hitherto been six months, has been raised to 12, while there is a further stipulation that every voter must have been a Prussian subject for three years. Moreover, another clause, which will affect large cities, and especially Berlin, provides that in a commune divided up into several electoral districts, the electoral district, and not the commune, shall be regarded as the basis of residential qualification.

Hence, not only will Germans settling in Prussia from other parts of Germany be disfranchised for three years, but many workmen accustomed to change their places of employment frequently will run the risk of being thus penalized in perpetuity, even if they only move from one quarter of a large city to another. As for the men now incorporated in the army, those on the active list are excluded from the franchise, and it is feared by the democratic critics of the bill that, so far as the first elections after the war are concerned, the residential qualification clause will be found to deprive of their vote the bulk of those discharged on the conclusion of peace. Circumstances, it is pointed out, will have necessitated many changes of residence on the part of their families during the war, and there will be thousands of cases of invalided men, and so on, who will have had to make a change of residence in consequence of the necessity of taking up different work.

But what is even more important still is the fact that the introduction of the direct, universal, and secret franchise is not accompanied by that redistribution of seats which alone can afford the Prussian working class adequate representation in the Diet. The present distribution dates altogether from before the industrial development of modern Germany, and the new bill leaves practically untouched the glaring inconsistencies that have resulted from the tremendous shifting of the population that has taken place. The only move it makes in that direction is to stipulate for the election of a second deputy in any electoral district containing more than 250,000 inhabitants—a measure that will merely increase by 12 the number of deputies representing large towns, those towns affected being Potsdam, Oppeln, Schleswig, Arnberg, Cologne and Düsseldorf.

Moreover, apart from this neutralization of the promised reform, the democratic parties have failed to secure their demand for a clear presentation of the issue to the House.

Simultaneously with the introduction of the franchise proposals a bill has been submitted for the reform of the Upper House (Herrenhaus), and another for regulating the budget rights of the two houses. The Government has, it is true, refrained from introducing at the same time a covering bill stipulating that these three measures shall be dealt with together, but its action has rendered such a method of procedure a possibility, and much of the political contest threatens to center round that very point, which is certainly a vital one. To take the three measures together will not only confuse the issue, but will involve such protracted discussion as to delay indefinitely the passage of the reform bill. But it is not on that account alone that the two subsidiary bills are objectionable to the Left; they are, in themselves, highly contentious in character, and calculated to neutralize still further the effect of the franchise bill proper.

That dealing with the budget rights of the two Houses, for instance, seriously diminishes the rights of the Lower House, and increases those of the Upper, so that even were a democratic House of Deputies returned it would find its powers much more curtailed than those of the Lower House of the three-class franchise days. The new bill, in fact, provides that whereas at present the Herrenhaus can only vote upon the budget as a whole, it shall in future be permitted to deal singly with any item of expenditure which the Lower House refuses to vote, and shall only vote on the budget as a whole when an agreement between the two Houses has been reached through the medium of a committee appointed by both Houses. Secondly, the Lower House is to be deprived of its right to vote additional expenditure without the consent of the Government, and thirdly, the whole Diet's control of the purse is to be undermined by a clause empowering the Government to continue the expenditure of money even if the budget has not been passed at the beginning of the financial year.

As for the proposed reform of the Upper House, its negative effect will be to deprive the Socialists of much of their argument in favor of the abolition of the Upper House altogether by doing away with some of its more striking anachronisms; while the Upper House, a more important body by increasing the qualifications of its members. According to the new proposals, the Upper House is to consist of 110

members, in addition to members of the Hohenzollern family. Of these 110 members 360 will be "presented" to the King for election, 60 of these remaining members for life, 108 retaining membership so long as they retain their offices or qualifications, and 192 being members for 12 years.

The life members will consist of mediators, princes, and representatives of the aristocracy; the ex-officio members will be made up of 36 burgo-masters, 36 large landowners, whose property must have been in the family more than 50 years, and 36 heads of great industrial and commercial concerns; the 12-year members will consist of 72 representatives of municipal and rural administrations, 36 representatives of Berlin, one representative of the Province of Hohenzollern, 36 representatives of agriculture, 36 representatives of trade and industry, 12 representatives of handicrafts, 16 university professors, 16 representatives of the Evangelical and Roman Catholic churches (10 Evangelical and six Roman Catholic).

Thus, while labor will practically remain unrepresented, the representation of the aristocracy, the large landowners, the rural administrations, and of agriculture will leave the domination of the Prussian "Junker" class firmly established, and strengthened by an admixture of industrial influences. Moreover, the bill provides for the number of appointments to the Upper House to be made by the King shall be limited henceforth to 150, a stipulation that will make it impossible in future to resort to a creation of peers for the overcoming of any opposition offered by the First Chamber.

What Preambles Say

Explain Why Steps Are Taken for Franchise Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—In addition to the outstanding features of the new Prussian reform proposals, the preambles affixed to the three measures are of considerable interest. That which precedes the Franchise Bill reads in part as follows: "The war, which has profoundly affected the public and private life of our people in every sphere, leads also to a radical alteration in the political constitution of Prussia. . . . In this there can be no question of rewarding the people for the sacrifices made and for their loyal attitude; it is far more a question of showing confidence in the people who have proved their maturity in the difficulties of the war. This is the general ethical basis for the step taken in conceding equal franchise to the House of Deputies."

The Kaiser's Easter message and the further message of July 11 were the first steps in this direction. . . . By these decrees laying down definite axioms the Prussian Crown recognizes the inner political result of this world war; the Crown has taken the lead in this important question now, just as it did formerly in the great reforms of Prussian history. The period after the war will confront the Prussian State with tasks, the difficulty of which will exceed any hitherto known. . . . The unlimited confidence in the people, on which the concession of equal franchise is based, will be an advantage in solving these new tasks. The solution will be supported by the general confidence and understanding of the people as a whole, which it absolutely requires. Thus the war unites the interest of the people in the passing of equal distribution of political rights, and the interest of the State in a really national accomplishment of the Franchise Bill. The value of the work of the House of Deputies, elected on the basis of the three-class franchise, in the sphere of legislation and of administrative control should not be underrated."

The Government considers it a duty at the moment of introducing these proposals to affirm, that in the long decades of its existence the House of Deputies has done full justice to political necessities and that its work has been claim abundant share in the credit for the high degree of development of the Prussian State. But it would be wrong to make this a reason for insisting that the basis on which the House of Deputies has rested hitherto should not be touched. It is true that what Prussia has accomplished in more than half a century in legislation and administration, with the help of the Diet, has been proved by the fatherland's capacity for resistance against the assaults of a world of enemies. But the war has brought out the excellence and trustworthiness of the people to an extent which makes it necessary to measure its capacity for more extended cooperation rather than by the work accomplished by the former representative assembly. And it is precisely this measure which leads to the concession of direct, equal and secret franchise. . . .

The introduction of equal franchise is not a result of the history of Prussian franchise agitation, nor of former legislative attempts, but of the completely changed preconceptions which this war has brought about. The reasons which the Government and great parties urged against equal franchise in the past years of peace have been superseded by the lessons and experience of the war. . . . The axiom, just in itself, that political state rights should be adjusted according to the services to the state, has often been argued in favor of the maintenance of the three-class franchise, however much the possibility may have decreased, since the introduction of the franchise, of taking the payment of direct taxation exclusively and one-sidedly as the measure of public service."

At the present time it is precisely the admission of this axiom which necessarily leads to the introduction of equal franchise. These years of war have made demands on every citizen which it is impossible to graduate either quantitatively or qualitatively. . . . The good Prussian axiom that



Alternative routes of proposed Forth to Clyde canal

FORTH TO CLYDE CANAL PROPOSED

British Admiralty Receives Reports on Alternative Routes—Called a "Huge Project"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—The huge project for a mid-Scotland canal on a large scale between the Forth and Clyde has, from time to time, been brought to public notice over a period of years, but until comparatively recently it was scarcely a practical issue. Elaborate reports for alternative routes have been made by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., civil engineers of London, and have now been submitted to the British Admiralty, together with a report on a projected branch canal between Loch Lomond and the Clyde. The reports will be explained and discussed at a conference to be held in Glasgow of representatives of public bodies in the areas through which the canal would pass.

The two routes examined and reported on are the Forth Valley and Loch Lomond route, which would have a total length of 71½ miles, and for which the estimated cost is £3,562,436, equal to £286,000 per mile of canal; and a direct route from the Forth by way of the valley of the Bonny and Kelvin rivers entering the Clyde some distance below Glasgow. The latter route would have a total length of 47½ miles, and the estimated cost is £2,672,836, or £1,090,530 per mile.

Dealing first with the Loch Lomond route, the report points out that a canal of much larger dimensions is required for warships than for merchant vessels. As it is believed that the primary purpose of the canal is strategic, it is explained, dimensions suitable for the largest warships have been adopted, the minimum width of the projected canal being 150ft., with a depth of water of 45ft. In spite of the mountainous nature of much of the country, a route has been selected so nearly approaching the level that the water is at 25ft. above ordnance datum the whole way, consequently no intermediate locks are required. As the tides in the Forth and Clyde differ, both as regards range and time, a control lock is in any case required at either end of the canal. The dimensions of the locks, which are to be of the same size, will be greater than those of any canal hitherto built, including the Panama Canal, are as follows: Length 1200 to 1400ft., width 130ft., depth of water 45ft., lift of locks (maximum) 33ft. The canal would be entered on the east, from the Forth near Grangemouth, and would proceed along the deep depression formed by the valley of the river, which lies between the Campsie Fells on the south and the Highland mountains on the north, and debouching into the upper end of Loch Lomond, thence by a cut between Tarbet and Arrochar into Loch Long. Of the total length of the canal 30½ miles would be natural waterway, through Loch Lomond and Loch Long; 36½ would be artificial canal, and 4 miles dredged channel in the Forth of Clyde. The dimensions of the locks, which are to be of the same size, will be greater than those of any canal hitherto built, including the Panama Canal, are as follows: Length 1200 to 1400ft., width 130ft., depth of water 45ft., lift of locks (maximum) 33ft. The canal would be entered on the east, from the Forth near Grangemouth, and would proceed along the deep depression formed by the valley of the river, which lies between the Campsie Fells on the south and the Highland mountains on the north, and debouching into the upper end of Loch Lomond, thence by a cut between Tarbet and Arrochar into Loch Long. Of the total length of the canal 30½ miles would be natural waterway, through Loch Lomond and Loch Long; 36½ would be artificial canal, and 4 miles dredged channel in the Forth of Clyde.

The "direct" or alternative route would travel from the Forth, near Grangemouth, passing south of Larbert, and thence along the valley of the river Bonny and Kelvin through the burgh of Clydebank, entering the Clyde at Dalmuir lighthouse. Of the 47½ miles total length of the canal 18 miles would be cut in rock, 11 miles in soft material, and 18.75 miles dredged in the Forth and Clyde rivers. Comparing the two routes the report states that they have no hesitation in declaring in favor of the Forth Valley and Loch Lomond route, particularly in regard to the cost of the work. The time required for the construction of the canal is estimated at seven years as a minimum, and 12 years as a maximum. The "direct" route would not only be enormously costly, approximately 50 per cent greater than the Forth Valley and Loch Lomond route, but the construction would take from 10 to 16 years to complete. As to the country through which the alternative route passes, the Loch Lomond route passes through agricultural country of no mineral value, while the direct route passes through an industrial district rich in coal and other minerals, which would involve heavy primary expense for mineral compensation, and for work which probably would be necessary to secure the stability of the canal.

The report contains a detailed estimate of the cost of the undertakings, and states that the report does not consider that the work could be carried out as a profitable commercial scheme. "The project we are now proposing," Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. state, "can only be justified by the great strategic purposes which they understand it will serve, and as to which, of course, we do not venture to express any opinion. We think it worth while to point out, however, that the advantages, other than strategic, which the nation would derive from the construction of this work would be very great, especially in the direction of the development of trade and commerce."

PARTY LEADERS ACTIVE IN SPAIN

Speeches Made in Various Parts of Country—People in Need of Instruction on National Situation and Its Needs

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Political propaganda in the way of important speeches by the leaders of parties, particularly those of the United Left, has been very much speeded up of late, in view of the certainty that the Cortes are to be dissolved and elections are to be held on a better system, with clean-cut policies of the highest importance. Señor Melquiades Alvarez has been active. A short while since the Reformista leader went out to Logroño, an important town in the north, a little way south of Pamplona, the capital of the province of the same name, and there he had a great reception, a big crowd meeting him at the station and cheering loudly when the train came in, while he was escorted to the Reformista Club accompanied by a throng who bore huge sheets with the words "Amnistía," "Viva el Comité de Huelga" and "La Juventud renovadora os saluda" upon them, indicative of the popular demands for amnesty for the imprisoned leaders of the revolutionary strike, their good will toward the committee of the said strike, to which the imprisoned parties belong, and the fact that the youth of the community, who were bent on political and national reconstruction, saluted the leader of the Reformistas.

It is clear that from being at the beginning a thinly developed and scarcely considered political idea, the demand for the amnesty of the four men who are in the Cartagena gaoi has become a cry throughout the country, though it is feared that frequently the agitation is to some extent artificial, and that the feeling of some of the people have been worked up in the political way without their having any deep understanding of the case. This is not to say that their mood would be different if they were better acquainted with the situation, but the ins and outs of this affair, the reasons that prompted the Dato Government to go to extremes, and the significance of the opposition of the army juntas to any amnesty, with the consequent difficulty in which the Prieto Government is placed, are points that, with some advantage to their own cause, might be better understood and appreciated by the country supporters of the parties of the Left.

There are very many signs that before general elections can give any clear indication of the real will of the people, based on their knowledge of the national situation and its needs, an enormous amount of educative work will have to be done, and whilst the party leaders stump the country and indulge in violent party speeches, they do little of that simple, explanatory, educational lecturing, of which the people stand in so much need, and which would surely serve the party interests well in the long run. That is the opinion of many of those in Madrid who look reflectively on what is happening, and observe that politicians imply that with the overthrow of the old parties a moderate measure of "millenniumism" may shortly be expected. The public needs educating in real domestic and international politics, in economics and in the possibilities of popular government. With hunger attacking them, their factories closing through want of coal, their ships lying idle in the harbors for want of trade, and the risks of the sea and a score of other abnormalities pressing hard upon their existence, the educative seeds would fall upon a rich and welcoming soil, but unfortunately, there is still too much talk of Señor Maura, of Señor Dato, of Señor La Cierva and all the other politicians, and politicians rather than causes are still counting for far too much. From the balcony of the Reformista Club at Logroño various speeches were made, Señor Ovejero

declaring that they now witnessed the fall alliance of the great forces of the Left with all its tremendous significance, and that the chief of the Reformistas, Señor Alvarez, was like the lighthouse of the Spanish Irredenta. Señor Alvarez himself urged that the strike of last August was the greatest act of patriotism by those who took part in it, but they must accomplish what they set out to do on that occasion. In the evening there was a great demonstration in the club and the politics of Señors Maura, Dato and La Cierva were enthusiastically condemned. There was a big meeting the following morning at Bellas Artes, and afterward the propagandists went on to Miranda.

The Republican deputy, Marcelino Domingo, who was arrested at the beginning of those August strike proceedings, imprisoned on a battleship to keep him out of the way, and subsequently held in isolation while unsuccessful petitions were made to the High Court that he should be exempt from trial by military tribunal (and who was eventually liberated quietly), has lost very little time since he obtained his freedom in explaining his views in different parts of the country. He does not attempt any moderation in expressing those views, and he is a great human advertisement for the Left. He who was so recently held fast on the battle cruiser has just now been feasted at his headquarters in Barcelona in the most remarkable way.

A great demonstration was organized in his honor, and after the speechmaking there was an adjournment to dinner at the Restaurant del Parque where covers for 750 were laid. All the democratic societies of Barcelona and many others that had nothing to do with the propagation of democratic ideals were represented, and delegates from special communities in many other towns of the province, and the alcaldes of various places came to pay their respects to the hero. He had nothing to say about the circumstances of his recent detention, remarking that he would be silent upon that subject until he came to deal with it in the Congress; but upon the general lines of Spanish policy, the need for a complete upheaval, the severe condemnation of the political system, and stern censure upon the national tendencies and methods that brought about such disastrous and pitiable results in Cuba and Morocco, he was intensely severe, and his declarations caused some sensation, even among those who expected strong things from him.

It was said that Señor Lerroux, the Republican leader, was at his best or worst—according to the point of view—and in the heat of the beginning of a campaign, never said such strong things about Spanish Government and misgovernment as did this fiery Catalan, and it is a measure of the strength of his words that a note of theirs was at once sent to the public authorities, and orders were given that the Republican newspaper, *La Lucha*, was not to appear on the following day if it dealt with this "feast of the democracy" as it called itself. From the meeting a telegram of sympathy and hope was sent to the four prisoners at Cartagena, whose time during these days is largely occupied in receiving such messages from the outside world.

HONOLULU BUILDING DECLINE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The erection of buildings in the city and county of Honolulu fell off in 1917 as compared with 1916. The estimated cost in 1917 was \$2,094,646, against \$2,353,096 in 1916.

BESTOL

Makes Teeth Whiter

Bestol is a superior dental cream. Because it removes the gelatinous film which darkens the teeth. Bestol restores the teeth to natural whiteness. It is composed of harmless ingredients scientifically blended.

At your dealer's—25c the tube. If he hasn't a supply, please send us his name, and a free sample will be mailed to you.

THE BESTOL CO.,
34 Columbus Avenue, Boston

For fifty years Stebbins Hardware Company has stood for quality in Hardware, Tools, Cutlery, Paints and Electrical Supplies.

The incomparable and large assortment of merchandise that we stock together with fairness, service and polite attention has made us the leading Hardware House in Chicago.

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15 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Estimates Gladly Given on Copy Work
Kodak Films, Tintypes, faded Photographs and old Daguerotypes, faithfully reproduced, bringing out all their original beauty.

497 Boylston Street, Boston
Frederick

WARD'S
"A-LINE-A-DAY"
BOOK

A personal record of daily life or happenings for five years. An invaluable reference for all. Thick cloth and leather bindings, 75c to \$1. Let us send you descriptive folder.

57-61 Franklin Street, Boston

WAR BASIS FOR INDUSTRIES SEEN

Conversion of Non-Essential Ones Proposed by Banks and Other Business Organizations to Help United States Gain Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A plan for converting the non-essential industries of the nation to a war basis on a gradual scale is proposed by the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of this city, in a statement being circulated among banks and business organizations throughout the country.

The bank opposed the policy of complete self-denial on the part of the American people, pointing out that war expenses of 1918 will equal not more than 30 per cent of the American people's income, and proceeding:

"The nation can afford no negative economy. What it can afford is a curtailment of all unnecessary spending, and a wise and wasteful use of our resources. Waste is an economic offense; it is designed to have ill effect on the nation, and mischievous effect on the character of the war. But sacrifice that means self-punishment would be ruinous in the long run; business depression and starved people would not go far in contributing to win the war."

"The kind of thrift that makes for serious depression in business is wrong. We cannot afford to argue against spending. The hoarder is a loss to the community and to himself. We can afford to argue for spending. Spending for the war. We need to save money when that means saving commodities."

The bank shows how the people can save on their tables and economize in the purchase of clothes, coal and amusement. It shows that in the United States 35 pounds of cotton per capita are now required to make the cotton goods we wear in a year. In 1870 we used 12 pounds per capita. Our per capita consumption of sugar lately was 39 pounds a year. A generation ago it was one-half that amount.

Observing that "economy which carries us back to the habits of our grandfathers will not hurt," the Mechanics & Metals National Bank nevertheless pleads for a "wise" handling of the situation, urging that only in that way will the nation's energy be concentrated for winning the war. It goes on to point out further that the chief duty resting upon each producer of the United States is to exert his greatest possible effort in turning out those things necessary for the war.

NEW PRIVY COUNCILORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The King has approved of the appointment of Lord Rothermere and Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K. C. B., to be members of His Majesty's Privy Council.

Lane Bryant
21-23 W. 38th St., New York

Announcing
Spring Styles
For Women of All Sizes
36 to 56 Bust

A splendid assortment of newest apparel that embody all the distinctive Lane Bryant features.

Suits—Coats—Dresses
Sweater Coats—Skirts

—Final—
Clearance Sale

A last opportunity to procure at great savings

Late Winter Apparel
—White Sale—
For Stout Women

Negligees, Corsets, Petticoats, Brassieres, Waists, House Dresses, Underwear, etc.

Member
Flourish
Telegraph
Delivery

124 Tremont St., Boston

Flowers Delivered Anywhere in United States at a Few Hours' Notice

ENVELOPES
20% SAVING
BUSINESS ENVELOPES
Sole and Wholesale
BENKOWITZ ENVELOPE CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

CANDIES
made at our own kitchen
\$1.00 per pound
Postage prepaid

LUNCHEONS SERVED
33 Milk Street
12 Avery St., Boston

Massachusetts Trust Co.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
\$5.00 per year and upwards.
Storage for Silver and Valuable at Seaside

Commercial Accounts Savings Accounts
228 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS
55 MILK STREET
BOSTON

PLUMBING
TUCKER & CO.
572-574 Franklin Street
Boston



Expert cuisine is a combination of right materials, proper preparations, and skillful flavoring. For the last item, most difficult of all

Brand's A-1 Sauce

"Always in good taste"

Sold Everywhere
G. F. REUBEN & BRO.

Sole Importers
196 Trumbull Street
HARTFORD-CONNECTICUT

PUSSYFOOT PAD
The Perfect Shock Absorber
for TYPEWRITERS

A felt and rubber shoe for each foot. For all makes of typewriters. Easily attached, securely fastened. Reduces wear on ribbon and noise. Durable. Non-skid. Works fine, sells quickly. Agents wanted.

Price \$1.50 per Set
Liberal discounts—write today for catalogue. Agents—anywhere.

PUSSYFOOT PAD CO., 300 12th St., Oakland, Cal.

Continuing on TUESDAY the great sale of

Oriental Rugs

In

ROOM SIZES

Chinese Rugs—Indias—Tientsins—Pekins—Laristans
Persian Designs—Indian Designs—Chinese Designs

A CLEAN SWEEP—yes, it is exactly that. We have absolutely "cleaned out" EVERY RUG in the stock of one of the GREATEST RUG IMPORTERS and wholesalers in this country. To buy one hundred rugs was our first proposal—then we offered to take one hundred and fifty—and then the rug merchant said if we would take EVERY PIECE in his loft he would close out all, for a ROUND SUM, which would enable us to sell these

Beautiful Rugs at an average of HALF PRICE

Some less than half price—others not half price

The values quoted are based upon the importer's regular wholesale prices—and compared with the prices asked today for rugs of like character at retail—Chandler & Co. know they are conservative.

Examples of the values follow—others are equally interesting

Approx. Size	Approx. Value	Sale Price	Approx. Size	Approx. Value	Sale Price	Approx. Size	Approx. Value	Sale Price
13.5 x 9.8	600.00	295.00	8.10 x 11.5	325.00	145.00	13.7 x 10.2	600.00	295.00
12.3 x 9	335.00	145.00	7.7 x 8.7	275.00	125.00	12 x 8.7	350.00	245.00
9 x 12	410.00	225.00	9 x 12	400.00	175.00	12 x 9	415.00	225.00
9 x 11	480.00	175.00	12.7 x 10	550.00	195.00	12.7 x 9.10	470.00	245.00
11.10 x 18	650.00	345.00	11.9 x 9	420.00	225.00	9 x 11	345.00	175.00
11.8 x 9	480.00	295.00	12 x 9	460.00	175.00	12.7 x 10	410.00	195.00
9.8 x 8	250.00	125.00	11.7 x 8.10	270.00	125.00	9.9 x 8.2	260.00	125.00
12 x 9	450.00	225.00	9.8 x 7.9	285.00	145.00	10.7 x 6.8	280.00	125.00
12 x 10	450.00	225.00	13.5 x 10	590.00	295.00	12 x 9	335.00	145.00
11.7 x 8.8	400.00	175.00	12 x 9	415.00	195.00	9 x 11 1/2	345.00	145.00
12.7 x 9.9	540.00	195.00	12 x 9	335.00	145.00	12 x 9	500.00	245.00
10.8 x 8.9	280.00	125.00	13.7 x 10.2	600.00	295.00	10.8 x 7	245.00	125.00
12.7 x 9.11	550.00	195.00	12 x 9	340.00	145.00	9.8 x 8	295.00	145.00
12 x 9	345.00	225.00	15.4 x 9.10	460.00	295.00	11.6 x 9	335.00	175.00
12 x 9	405.00	225.00	12 x 9	330.00	145.00	11.5 x 9	335.00	195.00
13.5 x 10	590.00	295.00	16.4 x 11.9	700.00	225.00	9 x 11.5	400.00	175.00
12.6 x 9.10	550.00	195.00	12 x 15	550.00	345.00	9.7 x 8	275.00	125.00
12 x 17	740.00	345.00	11.9 x 8.9	400.00	225.00	8.8 x 6.10	260.00	125.00
13.6 x 9.8	515.00	195.00	13 x 10	565.00	195.00	9 x 11.6	335.00	145.00

Every rug is in a Wanted Size, such as 9x12 ft., 10x14 ft., 8x10 ft., etc. Every rug in the sale is of an exceptionally Fine Quality. Every rug is Unusually Beautiful in design and color—many in the rich Shades of Blue.

Upholsteries at very Low Prices

Unusual values—possible only because the goods were specially purchased from importers and decorators, at low prices impossible to duplicate today.

Examples of the values:

UPHOLSTERY VELVETS

A certain maker had an accumulation of beautiful velvets in pieces of various quantities—all in excellent shades—but not enough to begin a new season. So he closed them out at much below regular prices.

10.00 yd. Upholstery Velvets. 6.50
6.00 yd. Upholstery Velvets. 4.50
5.00 yd. Upholstery Velvets. 2.25
2.00 yd. Upholstery Velvets. 1.25

UPHOLSTERY PIECES

Velvets, Damasks, Velours and Tapestries, 24 in. sq. to 24x36 in. Qualities up to 4.50 yard.

Velvet Pieces, quality ordinarily sold for about 2.00 yd. 24 in. to 32 in. 1.00
Damask Pieces, two-toned. Velvet Pieces. Qualities as high as 5.00 yd. 75¢

HAND-DRAWN CURTAINS

Now among the most fashionable of all curtains—excellent in any room. By placing large orders, we have secured some of the finer qualities at special prices

White and Beige
Three patterns at 3.50
Two patterns at 2.75
Several patterns at 2.25
One pattern at 5.00

ENGLISH PRINTED LINENS

at 95¢ yd.
Value 2.50 yd. Striped patterns on grounds of soft green, warm gray, old blue, etc.

CRETONNE LENGTHS

Imported Black Prints and Cretonnes—linen, repp, twill, cotton. Pc. 25¢, 50¢, 75¢ and 1.00.

TAPESTRY LENGTHS

20 pcs. of Imported Tapestries—verdure patterns, etc. 1 1/4 to 2 yds. long—50 in. wide. Pc. 4.00

TUESDAY—Street Floor—New Store

New Waists

It is now "between seasons"—a time when it is possible to secure excellent values in new waists—for makers are willing to make price concessions if large orders are placed. As a result, we have secured lots at special prices.

Examples of the values:

Georgette Waists, flesh, white, colors, 5.75
Crepe de Chine Waists, three styles, 3.95
Silk Broadcloth Waists, tailored, 7.50
Voile and Batiste Waists, new styles, 2.95 and 3.95
Crepe de Chine Waists, Spring model, 7.50
French Lingerie Waists, at 6.50, 12.50 and 13.50

NOTE—In its new location the Waist Department is showing a very rapid growth—due, undoubtedly, to the complete assortments now possible to carry, and, as always, the excellent values.

New Coats

POIRET and SUEDE VELOURS, of much the same weight as spring coat fabrics, in taupe and other smart shades. The maker wished to close out his remaining winter materials, and made a price which enables us to sell them at 35.00, though equal to many 45.00 coats.

ALSO COATS REDUCED

6 Pom-Pom Coats, full lined. 35.00
4 Mixture Coats, for motor or street. 35.00
4 Dress Coats, fur collars. 39.50
10 Velours Coats, Roman stripe lining. 39.50
4 Fur Collared Coats. 45.00
6 Silver-tone Mixture Coats. 39.50
2 Evening Coats, Chiffon velvet. 60.00 to 85.00
4 Velours Coats, beaver collars. 55.00
1 Rose Velours Wrap, seal collar. 70.00
2 Black Velvet Coats, fur collars. 80.00 to 90.00

Suits Reduced

Women's—Third Floor Misses'—Fourth Floor
Prices must be reduced to close out depleted assortments. All sizes in the lot, but not in each style.

Values quoted are prices formerly marked in our stock

Broadcloth Suits, belted models. 35.00
Wool Suits, semi-tailored styles. 29.50
Misses' Velours Suits, burgundy. 25.00
Mixture Suits, brown and gray. 35.00
Broadcloth Suits, semi-tailored styles. 35.00
Velvet Suits, belted models. 35.00
Misses' Broadcloth Suits, odd styles 29.50 to 35.00
Large Size Suits, broadcloth. 45.00
Black Broadcloth Suits, fur trimmed. 45.00
Broadcloth Suits, dark shades. 45.00
Misses' Duvet de Laine Suits, smart lines. 45.00
Misses' Broadcloth Suits, chiffon quality. 39.50

FURS. Special Values

Fur Coats—Fur Pieces

Today furs are at about the lowest prices of the season, for the manufacturers are closing out their lines. Note that these furs are in the most stylish models of the year.

Examples of Values

Value	Price
Opossum Coat. 425.00	300.00
Hudson Seal Coat. 375.00	275.00
skunk tr. 225.00	185.00
Hudson Seal Coat. 285.00	225.00
kolinsky trimmed. 285.00	225.00
Hudson Seal Coat. 110.00	85.00
skunk tr. 225.00	175.00
Mink Scarf. 100.00	85.00
Mink Muff. 65.00	55.00
Blue Lynx Muff. 45.00	35.00
Yukon Wolf Muff. 42.50	32.50
Black Muskrat Muff. 25.00	19.50
Cross Fox Muff. 95.00	75.00
Taupe Fox Muff. 65.00	45.00
Kamchatka Fox Muff. 45.00	30.00
Gray Lynx Muff. 50.00	38.00
Blue Fox Muff. 55.00	35.00
Silver Sitka Fox Muff. 65.00	45.00
Mink Scarf. 65.00	45.00
Taupe Fox Scarf. 85.00	60.00
Fisher Scarf. 150.00	125.00
Raccoon Muffs. 21.50	16.50
Raccoon Muffs. 27.50	21.50
Skunk Muffs. 65.00	45.00

FURNITURE Values

Period Reproductions
From one of the greatest furniture workshops in America, whose productions rival those of the best foreign artisans.

Examples of Values

Value	Price
1 Navara Side Chair. 70.00	40.00
1 Navara Armchair. 126.00	75.00
4 Sudbury Side Chairs. 76.00	37.50
3 Sudbury Armchairs. 92.00	47.50
1 Sussex Lounging Chair. 79.00	35.00
1 Sussex Day Bed. 160.00	80.00
1 Hall Chair. 70.00	40.00
1 Wing Chair, tapestry cover. 97.00	47.50
1 St. Regis Armchair. 150.00	85.00
1 Side Chair, lacquer. 64.00	32.50
2 Round Painted Tables. 80.00	30.00
2 Walnut Armchairs. 130.00	90.00
1 Walnut Settee. 300.00	145.00
1 Scarsdale Sofa. 104.00	65.00
1 Console Table. 122.00	65.00

Tremont St.
Boston

Chandler & Co.

Established
a Century

Continuing on TUESDAY the values in

Muslin Underwear

on the Fourth Floor—New Building—in the

OPENING SALE

Thousands of fresh new undergarments at prices remarkably low for such fine qualities today—secured from makers who co-operated with us in making the opening sale a memorable event.

Examples of the values:

Nainsook and Cambric Nightgowns, 3.00 values for 2.00

Envelope Chemises, several styles, 3.00 values for 2.00

Nainsook and Batiste Nightgowns, 3.95 values for 3.00

Chemises, Nightgowns, 1.50 to 2.45 values for 1.00 and 1.50

Silk Underskirts, Bloomers, Chemises, special, 3.00

Philippine Emb. Nightgowns and Chemises, 2.45

Philippine Emb. Nightgowns, Chemises, Drawers, 2.00 and 3.00

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, special, 3.95, 5.00 and 7.95

NOTE—In the spacious, splendidly-lighted space which the underwear department now occupies, we shall have long-desired facilities to carry and display the most complete assortment of domestic underwear, silk underwear, French underwear, Philippine emb. underwear, etc.

Continuing on TUESDAY the values in

Opening Sale of Corsets

Fourth Floor—New Building

The values in the new corset department are as interesting as those in muslin underwear, and the opening has been as highly successful. There are hundreds of pairs of new corsets, offered at very much under regular prices.

Examples of the values:

Broche and Batiste Corsets, 5.00 values for 2.95

Coutil Corsets, several models, 2.50 values for 1.95

Silk Broche Corsets, 8.00 values for 4.95

Broche Corsets, 6.00 and 8.00 values for 3.95

Brassieres, silk or linen, special, for 1.00, 1.50 and 1.95

NOTE—Large as was the volume of corset business done in the former location of the department, a larger space was much needed, so that we could carry a greater assortment of the best makes of corsets and accessories. Now we have secured the desired space and several splendid fitting rooms, so that the completed department will be fully double the former size.

Special Values Tuesday in

New Dresses

Opportune purchases—just at the time when so many women and misses wish new afternoon dresses. All were secured at special price concessions, granted because the manufacturers wished to keep their workers busy in the quiet period between seasons.

Women's New Dresses

Price	All Priced
New Serge Dresses, pleated side panels. 29.50	29.50
New Serge Dresses, braid trimmed. 29.50	
New Serge Dresses, redingote backs. 29.50	
New Serge Dresses, soutache embroidered. 29.50	
New Wool Jersey Dresses, pleated effects. 29.50	
New Wool Jersey Dresses, panel fronts. 29.50	
New Crepe de Chine Dresses, pleated styles. 29.50	
New Crepe de Chine Dresses, tunic skirts. 29.50	
New Taffeta Dresses, beaded Georgette bodices. 29.50	
New Taffeta Dresses, tailored styles. 29.50	
New Taffeta Dresses, with tunic skirts. 29.50	

Misses' New Dresses, 19.50, 25.00

Taffeta Dresses, surplice bodice. 19.50
Taffeta Dresses, Georgette sleeves. 19.50
Taffeta Dresses, fitted waists. 19.50
Crepe de Chine Dresses. 19.50
Taffeta Dresses, fitted shoulders. 25.00
Taffeta Dresses, fancy stripes. 25.00
Taffeta Dresses, Georgette sleeves. 25.00

New Inexpensive Dresses, 13.75 to 17.50

Finer quality materials unusual at these prices
Women's Sizes—Misses' Sizes—Extra Sizes Price
Serge Dresses, tailored. 13.75
Serge Dresses, for larger women. 16.50
Serge Dresses, tailored coat effect. 16.50
Serge Dresses, draped tunic, shawl collar. 17.50

NEW SEPARATE SKIRTS

Plaid Skirts, tailored style with wide belt. 5.50
Serge Skirts, navy and black. 8.75
Plaid Skirts, pleated model. 12.50
White Skirts, for Southern wear. 12.50 to 16.50

Special Prices in

New Hats

During alterations which will enlarge our millinery department to twice its present size, we shall offer new hats each day at unusually low prices. Many at

\$10 to \$15 and \$20

Fair values 15.00, 20.00 to 40.00

New smart satin hats
New wing-trimmed hats
New fabric and straw hats
New lace-trimmed hats

New flower-trimmed hats
New feather-trimmed hats
New Southern-wear hats
New tailored hats

Velvet Hats, black, brown, suit shades, reduced to. 5.00

Tunics and Bodices Specially Priced

Spangled and beaded semi-made pieces—secured at a fraction of their regular prices from a maker who was closing his season. Tunics at 15.00 to 45.00, worth 30.00 to 65.00; Bodices at 5.00 to 10.00, worth 10.00 to 20.00.



CAMPAIGN TO STOP LIQUOR SMUGGLING

Commander of Military Police at Camp Devens Says He Will Stop It if Guard Is Placed on Every Trail to Reservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Smuggling of liquor into Camp Devens is becoming more and more difficult through the constant vigilance of the provost guard acting under the direction of Col. G. H. Estes, commander of trains and military police. "I am determined to stop all liquor smuggling into Camp Devens, even if I have to put a guard on every trail and entrance to the reservation," said Colonel Estes. "The liquor smuggling today is very small in this camp, but we want to stop it altogether."

All known avenues and methods of smuggling liquor into the military reservation are now guarded and the officers and soldiers in charge of this work are on watch all of the time. When new methods are invented it is the duty of the provost guard to ferret them out and put a stop to them forthwith.

Over 40 civilians have been arrested, convicted and sentenced for taking liquor into camp since the reservation has been established. Soldiers who violate this law lose part of their pay and are sent to hard labor on the wood and coal piles. They are not allowed to leave the post for 30 to 60 days. It is estimated that nearly 200 quarts of liquor have been seized since the camp opened.

Fully 300 national army men will be given an opportunity to become second lieutenants in the quartermaster corps next week, it is announced, applicants for these commissions being enlisted men, privates, and non-commissioned officers. The time for filing applications for this branch of the service has already expired, and successful candidates will immediately be discharged from service in the national army and given junior lieutenant's places in the quartermaster reserve corps, going on duty at once.

Two one-pound guns, the first to arrive in camp, are being exhibited by headquarters company of "Boston's Own" three hundred and first infantry regiment. The one-pound gun is to be a part of the equipment of the infantry regiment, being used in attacking and demolishing enemy machine-gun emplacements and ambulances.

Six recruits for the depot brigade arrived Friday afternoon, all coming from Boston. Capt. Henry W. Minot, commander of E Company of the three hundred and thirty infantry had a detachment of his men out marching Friday, and hike songs were sung all along the way.

The usual 8 per cent of men were given their customary week-end leave today, going to their homes about Boston and vicinity. The men are obliged to show their passes at the railway station when purchasing their tickets, and to show both pass and ticket when on the train.

Camp Sevier to Get Men

Orders that men enlisting in certain departments of the aviation service are to be sent to Camp Sevier at Greenville, S. C., instead of to Kelly Field at San Antonio, Tex., have been received in Boston from War Department officials, also a communication from Provost Marshal-General Crowder stating, "The question whether a given religious sect or organization comes within the provisions of the selective draft rules is a question of fact for the determination of local or district boards. There is no government list of such sects or organizations."

Another ruling received by Adj. Gen. Jesse F. Stevens states that if a registrant is found to be disqualified for general military service but qualified for special or limited service he may be certified as not being necessary to fill any quota or call upon a board, but a subsequent call for men qualified in special or limited capacity would vacate such certificate if the registrant to whom the certificate had been issued possesses the special or limited qualification for the particular character of duty for which the call is made.

British-Canadian Recruits

Twenty-five men were accepted by the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission on Friday, and several more were interviewed at the rally held last evening in the Hippodrome Theater. Capt. Kenneth D. Marriott, head of the mission in Boston stated he had just received word from Washington, D. C., that an agreement had been reached between the Allies providing for the conscription into the service of the nation in which they are living of the subjects of each. Announcement was also made that the New England Red Cross will help in the care of British subjects who enlist as it has in the case of Americans who have joined the colors.

Friday was a successful day for navy enlistments, 18 men being signed up, and several more examined.

"Smileage" Campaign Opens

New England headquarters for the "Smileage Campaign," which will open next week under the auspices of the military entertainment council in cooperation with the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, have been opened in the Little Building, Tremont and Boylston streets, Boston.

In order that soldiers in the various army camps may enjoy theatrical performances without expense to themselves, "Smileage Books" containing coupons or tickets of admission to theaters have been devised and it is these books which will be placed on sale.

The Boston campaign will open

with a meeting this evening in the Copley Plaza Hotel, and a representative of Secretary Baker is expected to attend. Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge will represent the Commonwealth, and Boston will be represented by Mayor Curley. Music will be furnished by the Boston Quintet, all of officers of the state guard, and the public is invited to attend.

Sunday will be known as "Smileage Sunday," and ministers have been asked to direct the attention of their congregations to the need of good entertainment in army camps and cantonments.

The governors of the New England states have sanctioned the movement of the national organization, and will cooperate in the movement.

Northeastern Headquarters

Lieut. Michael J. Moore, in charge of the war risk insurance bureau, received word today from war department officials that all allotments for New England for the month of November have been paid, and all have been properly vouched for by beneficiaries. The work of settling allowances for the following month is now under way, and payments will be made as fast as allotment papers are submitted to the department.

Every precaution is being taken by northeastern officials that no official papers and communications shall fall into the hands of persons inclined to be unfriendly toward the United States, and to this end, 14 bales of waste documents which have been accumulated in the department, are to be officially destroyed, this work being placed in charge of Capt. William R. Deebie, aide to Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the department.

Maj. David D. Pullen, who is a West Point Military Academy graduate and who has been stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., has been assigned to the engineer corps of the northeastern district.

Maj. R. M. Davy, instructor of military science at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., was in consultation with Brigadier-General Johnston today, relative to the course in military training recently inaugurated at that school.

Fully 500 applicants for the flying section of the aviation corps are awaiting appointments to either Cornell or Princeton universities, and each week classes are being sent to these institutions by Lieut. Lester Watson who has just returned from a conference with war department officials in Washington, D. C.

NEXT WEEK'S ADDRESSES

Sunday

Horace Taylor, "Man and His Fore-runners," Boston Public Library 3:30 p. m.

Moorfield Storey, "What Law Is and Why We Need It," Ford Hall, 7:30 p. m.

Charles Zuehl, "Federalism and World Organization," St. Mark's Church, Park and Vernon streets, 8 p. m.

Richard Roberts "Freedom and Fellowship," the New Battle Cry, Dorchester Harvard Congregation Church, Dorchester, 7:30 p. m. Also at Memorial Hall, Melrose, at 4 p. m.

Monday

John Livingston Lowes, "The Incursion of Prose and the Vogue of the Fragmentary," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 5 p. m.

Miss Minnie M. Soule, "The Youth of John Ruskin," The Ruskin Club, Boston Public Library, 3 p. m.

Gilbert McClurg, "To the Shining Mountains and the Sunset Seat," Business Women's Club, 8 p. m.

Tuesday

Charles E. Goodspeed, "Early American Life as Portrayed in Contemporary Prints," Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

John Livingston Lowes, "The Anglo-Saxon Tradition," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 5 p. m.

Saturday

U. P. Hedrick, "New Horticultural Crops for Our Food Supply," Horticultural Hall, 2 p. m.

FOOD FACTS BUREAU

Clothing facts form a new department to be opened Tuesday at the Food Facts Bureau on Bedford Street, conducted by the Women's City Club. Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, an authority on textiles, will be at its head. Information will be given through a series of exhibits, the first of which will be opened on Tuesday, showing the spinning of fine-class wool used for the finest kinds of cloth, in which the best American and Austrian wools are being used. Another exhibit to be found at the Food Facts Bureau next week will be a model kitchen.

AMERICANIZING ALIENS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Americanization of Minneapolis aliens, according to the Minneapolis Journal, is to be undertaken on a more extensive scale. The announcement was made by Mrs. Walter J. Marley, chairman of the Americanization committee of the Woman's Club. The plan proposes work by the Civic and Commerce Association at shops and factories and meetings in branch libraries for women.

WAR EMERGENCY COURSES AT B. U.

Free war emergency courses for men and women, similar to the free course given last summer to 800 women, aiming to meet the needs of industrial establishments necessary to the maintenance of the national interest during the period of the war, are to be open at the College of Business Administration of Boston Uni-

versity, Feb. 18, and continuing two nights a week from 7 to 9 o'clock in special lecture halls now being equipped at 525 Boylston Street.

The course is open to three classes of workers: men and women without office experience who wish to equip themselves for some particular branch of industrial or commercial employment; stenographers and clerks who have had business experience and who desire to prepare for positions of greater responsibility; men and women recommended by their employers as being qualified to train for executive positions. It is free to qualified applicants, the students furnishing their own text books.

Members of the faculty of the College of Business Administration, Boston executives, and specialists from other educational institutions will compose the staff of instructors.

INDIANAPOLIS PLANS HOME BEAUTIFICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—As the result of the stimulation of a sentiment for more sightly lawns about the homes of Indianapolis, the city department of public parks is preparing this year to assist people in beautifying their homes. This assistance takes the form of helping them to lay out their grounds and preparing planting plans free of charge, inspecting nursery stock and assisting in the purchase of shrubs, trees and perennials. As a part of the work, garden lectures will be given in the council chamber.

BOSTON AMUSEMENT NOTES

Matinees are announced at all Boston theaters Monday except the Majestic, where "Lord and Lady Algy" opens in the evening, and the Copley, where "Inside the Lines" continues for a second week with matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. There are to be no performances at Boston theaters on Tuesdays for nine weeks.

UNITED TERMINALS PLAN IS ADVOCATED

Massachusetts Waterways Commission in Report Urges Steps for Connecting Service Between Railroads and Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

That the failure of action by the State to unite the various rail and steamship terminals of Boston Harbor by some connecting service places a serious handicap upon the enormous quantities of raw products used in industrial New England and the finished products that have been fabricated and must go out of Boston from New England is the conclusion reached by the Massachusetts Waterways Commission in a report issued of an investigation of the Boston terminal situation.

Besides handicapping the profitably carrying on of the business of New England, the entire nation, which is dependent upon New England for these products, suffers from the Commonwealth's inaction, the waterways commission states. The part that Massachusetts plays in this situation, according to the report, may be gained from the fact that over \$50,000,000 worth of wool, hides and cotton was handled in one month recently at the Commonwealth Pier, which is state owned and controlled.

As an immediate relief to this situation, the commission recommends that it be given authority to acquire by purchase or otherwise the Union Freight Railroad on Atlantic Avenue, to connect these tracks across the state tracks at Commonwealth Pier and to connect them with any other railroad system operated in Boston. Further authority, after such connections are made, should be given to either operate or lease this service for operation, the report says.

This arrangement would provide at comparatively little expense the beginning of a marginal railroad which could be operated with much greater efficiency than can be now secured, the commission says, and would give more rapid and less expensive service to shippers using it to connect between the north and south sides of the city and also to users of the marginal railroad along Atlantic Avenue. Charges in Boston for this service, the report maintains, are several times as large as those made under better organized conditions.

Another service capable of immediate development for inter-communication in and about Boston harbor is a properly equipped and organized light-railway system, the commission says. Ordinarily, this service would naturally come within the scope of temporary improvements for which the railroads should be responsible, but under the present conditions controlling the railroad situation in New England, it is doubtful if any relief of this sort can be secured from them.

Regarding the long agitated trolley freight service to the fish pier, which is now being constructed, the commission says that it is unfortunate that the tracks were not laid on the viaduct leading to the pier when it was originally built as a considerable saving of money would have been made. To do this now, it has been found necessary to remove concrete and change the construction already put in.

Widening the "South Boston cut" and the addition of extra tracks will relieve the inadequate rail facilities, which have been the most serious handicap to the proper development of the South Boston water-front land owned by the State, says the report.

NEW YORK GROCERS' PATRIOTIC MOVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Greater New York Wholesale Grocers' Association, in an effort to cooperate with the Food Administration, has resolved that "in order that the country's industries and products may be maintained and speculation in foodstuffs eliminated, we pledge ourselves to the national Food Administration not to sell any of the necessities as announced by the President of the United States in his proclamation of Oct. 8, 1917, at a margin of profit over and above the actual cost price and a small allowance or profit thereof, and not on a larger scale of profits than those which were received prior to war conditions, and further agree to sell such merchandise irrespective of market conditions at the time of sale."

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Liquor interests of the United States are striving to line up advocates of the initiative and referendum in the several states to support a state referendum on the national prohibition constitutional amendment, according to information which has reached the friends of prohibition.

Temperance leaders declare this action is deliberately calculated to defeat ratification of the federal amendment by the state legislatures, and that if the thousands of supporters of the initiative and referendum in the United States lend themselves to this design of the liquor interests, they will be unwittingly throwing a strong influence against national prohibition.

Such referendum would give the brewers and distillers, with their ample lobby funds, valuable time in which to perfect their organization in the State Legislatures.

The liquor interests argue, that friends of the initiative and referendum would be ridiculously inconsistent in objecting to a referendum in the states, presumably to instruct the legislatures how to act on the question of ratification. Such objection, however, is said to be logical, since upon analysis the proposed referendum on the national prohibition amendment is seen to be non-genuine, for the Constitution directs, in so many words, that ratification shall be the function of the legislatures, not of the people.

It has been one of the stock arguments of the sponsors of the initiative and referendum that adoption of their plan would call a halt to a growing tendency of legislatures to resort to "shirk" referendum on public questions for which the legislators did not care to assume responsibility. The proposed referendum of the federal prohibition question is declared to be a "shirk" referendum in essence, which cannot consistently be sup-

ported by initiative and referendum advocates.

Neither can opponents of the initiative and referendum consistently back the plan of the brewers, it is pointed out. For them to do so would be to give assent to the fundamentals for which their antagonists are struggling in many states. The friends of prohibition, therefore, believe advocates and opponents of the initiative and referendum will be found in all parts of the country giving wholehearted support to their efforts to block any attempt to defeat ratification of the federal amendment by means of the state referendum.

KENTUCKY SENATE PASSES DRY BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The State's most drastic bone dry bill, officially known as Senate Bill No. 61, passed the State Senate on Friday by a vote of 26 to 4. The bill prohibits the shipment by carrier of intoxicating liquor into dry territory and its receipt by consignee. It also prohibits distribution, soliciting or receiving contracts, proposals or orders for intoxicating liquor in dry territory, or advertising the same by posters or handbills. The bill can be construed to prevent the importation of liquor into dry territory for personal use.

The original bill made no exception in regard to liquors to be used for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical and scientific purposes, and many of the senators fought against the inclusion of an amendment containing the excepting clause. After the amendment had been discussed, an agreement was reached that any attempt to prevent the importation of liquors for these specific purposes would be in conflict with existing state and federal laws. Consequently, an amendment was passed by a vote of 24 to 7.

FRANK A. BUMP RESIGNS

Frank A. Bump has submitted to Governor McCall his resignation from the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. He requests that his successor be named at an early date. Mr. Bump, who lives in Raynham, was appointed to the board for a term which does not end until 1919. He plans to go into business.

MISS RANKIN TO BE GUEST

Miss Jeanette Rankin, Congresswoman from Montana, will be a guest of the Boston Press Club Friday afternoon, Feb. 1. Governor McCall, Mayor-Elect Peters, and prominent military leaders, are among those invited.

THOMAS MOONEY RETRIAL IS ASKED

President Receives Report Recommending That He Urge This Course Upon Governor and the People of California

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has today received a formal report delivered by a special investigating commission, headed by W. R. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, recommending that he urge upon the Governor and the people of California a new trial for Thomas Mooney, convicted in connection with the San Francisco preparedness parade bomb case of June 26, 1916, if the California Supreme Court refuses to grant an appeal from Mooney's sentence imposed by the lower court and once upheld by the State's Supreme Court.

The case has resulted in widespread strikes and disorders throughout the West, rioting about the American Embassy in Petrograd, threats against David R. Francis, United States Ambassador to Russia, and disquietude throughout the labor world.

WAR SERVICE SHOP

"Aunt" Portia Smiley, a graduate of Hampton Institute, will give a corn meal exposition at the War Service Shop, 415 Boylston Street, conducted by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, from 11 to 12 o'clock on Tuesday. On Wednesday at 3 o'clock, Mrs. Eugenia Hatch Schwind of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will give a lesson on sugarless desserts and sugarless candy will be on view. On Friday wheat substitutes will be considered. This is the first of a series of lectures arranged by the committee on food conservation.

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LORD ROBERT CECIL NOT SURPRISED AT GERMAN ATTITUDE

(Continued from page one)

The Entente is now sitting in judgment.

"That compels me to give a short review of the situation and the events preceding the war at the risk of repeating what long ago was said.

"The establishment of the German Empire in the year 1871 made an end of dismemberment. By the union of its tribes the German Empire in Europe acquired a position corresponding to its economic and cultural achievements and the claims founded thereon. Bismarck crowned his work by the alliance with Austria-Hungary. It was purely a defensive alliance, so conceived and willed by the exalted allies from the first. Not even the slightest thought of its misuse for aggressive aims ever occurred in the course of decades. The defensive alliance between Germany and the Danube monarchy, closely connected by old traditions and allied to us by common interest, was to serve especially for maintenance of peace.

"But Bismarck had even then, as he was often reproached for having, an obsession in regard to coalitions, and events of subsequent time have shown it was no vision of terror.

"The danger of hostile coalitions which menaced the allied Central Powers often made its appearance. By King Edward's isolation policy the dream of coalition became a reality. The German Empire, progressing and growing in strength, stood in the way of British imperialism. In French lust of revenge and Russian aspirations of expansion this British imperialism found only too ready aid. Thus, future plans, dangerous for us, were formed.

"The geographical situation of Germany in itself had always brought near to us the danger of war on two fronts, and now it became increasingly visible. Between Russia and France an alliance was concluded, whose participants were twice as numerous as the population of the German Empire and Austria-Hungary. Republican France lent the Russia of the Tsar billions to construct strategic railways in the Kingdom of Poland in order to facilitate an advance against us. The French Republic drew on its last man for three years of service. Thus, France, with Russia, built up armaments extending to the limit of the capabilities of both, thereby pursuing aims which our enemies now term imperialistic.

"It would have been a neglect of duty had Germany remained a calm spectator of this game and had we not also endeavored to create an arrangement which would protect us against future enemies. I may, perhaps, recall that I as a member of the Reichstag very frequently spoke on these matters and, on the occasion of new expenditure on armament, pointed out that the German people, in consenting to these, solely desired to pursue a policy of peace and that such armaments were only imposed upon us to ward off the danger threatening from a possible enemy. It does not appear that any regard was paid to these words abroad.

"And Alsace-Lorraine, of which Mr. Lloyd George speaks again? He speaks of the wrong Germany did in 1871 to France. Alsace-Lorraine—you need not be told, but abroad they appear still to be ignorant of things—Alsace-Lorraine comprises, as is known for the most part, purely German regions which by a century of violence and illegality were severed from the German Empire until finally, in 1871, the French Revolution swallowed up the last remnant. Alsace and Lorraine then became French provinces.

"When in the war of 1870 we demanded back the districts which had been criminally wrested from us, that was not a conquest of foreign territory, but, rightly and properly speaking, what today is called dis-annexation, and this dis-annexation was then expressly recognized by the French National Assembly, the constitutional representatives of the French people at that time, March 29, 1871, by a large majority of votes.

"And in England, too, gentlemen, language quite other than is heard today has been heard. It is none other than the famous British historian and author, Thomas Carlyle, who in a letter to The Times in December, 1870, wrote: 'No people has had such a bad neighbor as Germany has possessed during the last 400 years in France. Germany would have been mad had she not thought of erecting such a frontier wall between herself and such a neighbor when opportunity offered.'

"Observe that I have not repeated a very hard expression which Carlyle used about France. I know of no law of nature, no resolution of heavenly parliaments, whereby France alone of all earthly beings was not obliged to restore stolen territories if the owners from whom they had been snatched had an opportunity of reconquering them. And respected English press organs expressed themselves in a like sense. I mention, for example, The Daily News.

"I now come to President Wilson. Here, too, I recognize that the tone appears to have changed. The unanimous rejection of Mr. Wilson's attempt, in reply to the Pope's note, to sow discord between the German Government and the German people has had its effect.

"This unanimous rejection might of itself lead Mr. Wilson on the right path. A beginning to that end has perhaps been made, for now there is at any rate no longer talk about oppression of the German people by an autocratic government, and the former attacks on the house of Hohenzollern have not been repeated.

"I shall not enlarge upon the distorted representation of German policy which is contained in Mr. Wilson's



Count von Hertling

Imperial Chancellor, through whom Germany's reply to the terms of the Entente Allies has just been made

message, but will deal in detail with the points which Mr. Wilson lays down there—not less than 14 points, in which he formulates his peace program; and I pray your indulgence in dealing with these as briefly as possible.

"The first point is the demand that there shall be no more secret international agreements. History shows it is we above all others who would be able to agree to the publicity of diplomatic documents. I recall that our defensive alliance with Austria-Hungary was known to the whole world from 1882, while the offensive agreement of the enemy states first saw the light of publicity during the war, through the revelations of the secret Russian archives. The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk are being conducted with full publicity. This proves that we are quite ready to accept this proposal and declare publicity of negotiations to be a general political principle.

"In his second point Mr. Wilson demands freedom of shipping on the seas in war and peace. This also is demanded by Germany as the first and one of the most important requirements for the future. Therefore there is here no difference of opinion. The limitation introduced by Mr. Wilson at the end, which I need not quote textually, is not intelligible, appears superfluous, and would therefore best be left out.

"The limiting clause reads: '... except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.'

"It would, however, be highly important for the freedom of shipping in important international routes, such as England has at Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Hong Kong, the Falkland Islands, and many other places, were removed.

"Point 3—We, too, are in thorough accord with the removal of economic barriers which interfere with trade in a superfluous manner. We, too, condemn economic war, which would inevitably bear within it causes of future warlike complications.

"Point 4—Limitation of armaments: As already declared by us, the idea of limitation of armaments is entirely open for discussion. The financial position of all European states after the war might most effectively promote a satisfactory solution. (Cries of 'hear, hear!') It is, therefore, clear that an understanding might be reached without difficulty on the first four points of Mr. Wilson's program.

"I now come to the fifth point—Settlement of all colonial claims and disputes. Practical realization of Mr. Wilson's principles in the realm of reality will encounter some difficulties in any case. I believe that for the present it may be left for England, which has the greatest colonial empire, to make what she will of this proposal of her ally. This point of the program also will have to be discussed in due time, on the reconstitution of the world's colonial possessions, which we also demand absolutely.

"Point 6—Evacuation of Russian territory—Now that the Entente has refused, within the period agreed upon by Russia and the quadruple alliance, to join in the negotiations, I must in the name of the letter decline to allow any subsequent interference. We are dealing here with questions which concern only Russia and the four allied powers. I adhere to the hope that, with recognition of self-determination for the peoples on the western front of the former Russian Empire, good relations will be established, both with these peoples and with the rest of Russia, for whom we wish most earnestly a return to order, peace, and conditions guaranteeing the welfare of the country.

"Point 7—Belgium—My predecessors in office repeatedly declared that at no time did the annexation of Belgium to Germany form a point in the program of German policy. The Belgian question belongs to those questions the details of which are to be settled by negotiation at the peace conference. So long as our opponents have not unreservedly taken the standpoint that

the integrity of the Allies' territory can offer the only possible basis of peace discussion, I must adhere to the standpoint hitherto always adopted and refuse the removal in advance of the Belgian affair from the entire discussion.

"Point 8—The occupied parts of France are a valuable pawn in our hands. Here, too, forcible annexation forms no part of the official German policy. The conditions of methods of procedure of the evacuation, which must take account of Germany's vital interests, are to be agreed upon between Germany and France. I can only again expressly accentuate the fact that there can never be a question of dismemberment of imperial territory. Under no fine phrases of any kind shall we permit the enemy again to take from us territory of the Empire which, with ever-increasing intimacy, has linked itself to Germanism, which has in highly gratifying manner ever and increasingly developed in an economic respect, and of whose people more than 87 per cent speak the German mother tongue.

"The questions dealt with by Mr. Wilson under Points 9, 10 and 11, touch both the Italian frontier question and questions of the future development of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the future of the Balkan states; questions in which, for the greater part, the interests of our ally, Austria-Hungary, preponderate. Where German interests are concerned we shall defend them most energetically. But I may leave the answer to Mr. Wilson's proposals on these points in the first place to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

"Close contact with the allied dual monarchy forms the kernel of our present policy and must be the guiding line in the future. Loyal comradeship in arms, which has stood the test so brilliantly in war time, must continue to have its effect in peace. We shall thus on our part do everything for the attainment of peace by Austria-Hungary which takes into account her just claims.

"The matters touched upon by Mr. Wilson in point 12 concern our loyal brave ally, Turkey. I must in no wise forestall her statesmen in their attitude. The integrity of Turkey and the safeguarding of her capital, which is connected closely with the question of the straits, are important and vital interests of the German Empire also. Our ally can always count upon our energetic support in this matter.

"Point 13 deals with Poland. It was not the Entente—which had only empty words for Poland and before the war never interceded for Poland with Russia—but the German Empire and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy who liberated Poland from the Tsaristic régime which was crushing her national characteristics. It may thus be left to Germany and Austria-Hungary and Poland to come to an agreement on the future constitution of this country. As the negotiations and communications of the last year prove, we are on the road to this goal.

"The last point, the 14th, deals with a league (bund) of the nations. Regarding this point, I am sympathetically disposed, as my political activity shows, toward every idea which eliminates for the future a possibility or a probability of war, and will promote a peaceful and harmonious collaboration of nations. If the idea of a league of nations, as suggested by President Wilson, proves on closer examination, really to be conceived in a

spirit of complete justice and complete impartiality toward all, then the Imperial Government is gladly ready, when all other pending questions have been settled, to begin the examination of the basis of such a league.

"Gentlemen, you have acquainted yourselves with the speech of Mr. Lloyd George and the proposals of President Wilson. I must repeat what I said at commencement: We now must ask ourselves whether these speeches and proposals breathe a real and earnest wish for peace. They certainly contain certain principles for a general world peace, to which we also assent and which might form the starting point and aid negotiations.

"When, however, concrete questions come into the question, points which, for us allies, are of decisive importance, their will for peace is less manifest. Our enemies do not desire to destroy Germany, but they cast covetous eyes on parts of our allies' lands. They speak with respect of Germany's position, but their conception, ever afresh, finds expression as if we were the guilty who must do penance and promise improvement. Thus speaks the victor to the vanquished: he who interprets all our former expressions of a readiness for peace as merely a sign of weakness.

"The leaders of the Entente must first renounce this standpoint and this deception. In order to facilitate this, I would like to recall what the position really is. They may take it from me that our military position was never so favorable as it now is. Our highly gifted army leaders face the future with unshaken confidence in victory. Throughout the whole army, in the officers and the men, lives unbroken the joy of battle.

"I will remind you of the words I spoke on Nov. 29 in the Reichstag. Our repeatedly expressed willingness for peace and the spirit of reconciliation revealed by our proposals must not be regarded by the Entente as a license permitting the indefinite lengthening of the war. Should our enemies force us to prolong the war, they will have to bear the consequences resulting from it.

"If the leaders of the enemy powers really are inclined toward peace, let them revise their program once again, or, as Mr. Lloyd George said, proceed to reconsideration.

"If they do that and come forward with fresh proposals, then we will examine them carefully, because our aim is no other than the reestablishment of lasting general peace. But this lasting general peace is not possible so long as the integrity of the German Empire and the security of her vital interests and the dignity of our Fatherland are not guaranteed. Until that time we must quietly stand by each other and wait.

"As to our purpose, gentlemen, we are all one. (Loud cheers.) Regarding methods and 'moralities' there may be differences of opinion, but let us shelve all those differences. Let us not fight about formulas, which always fall short in the mad course of world events, but above the dividing line of party controversies let us keep our eyes on one mutual aim—the welfare of the Fatherland.

"Let us hold together the Government and the Nation, and victory will be ours. A good peace will and must come.

"The German nation bears in an admirable manner the sufferings and the burdens of a war which now is in its fourth year. In connection with the burdens and sufferings I think especially of the sufferings of the small artisans and the lowly paid officials. But you all, men and women, will hold on and see it through.

"With your political knowledge you do not allow yourselves to be fooled by catch phrases. You know how to distinguish between the realities of life and the promises of dreams.

"Such a nation cannot go under. God is with us and will be with us also in the future." (Loud cheers.)

Count Czernin's Views

Ready to Accept Russian Terms and Talk With America

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Count Czernin made a statement in Vienna the same day that the German Chancellor spoke in Berlin.

Count Czernin, like Count von Hertling, described the difficulty of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations and said that the publication of each day's debates had caused nervousness at home.

He had decided, he said, to continue the negotiations on the no annexations and no indemnities basis, and would not be dissuaded by the Pan-German agitation. He again proclaimed that he wanted neither territory nor money from Russia and that peace could be obtained if Russia maintained the same standpoint, as she evidently did. The Polish question, he continued, must not delay peace one day, and the Poles could decide their own fate, while the monarchy would welcome them, if they approached it after the war. The interpretation of national self-determination had caused differences between Germany and Russia, but a compromise must be reached, the divergence of views not being sufficiently great to justify a rupture of negotiations.

Count Czernin maintained that world peace could not be prevented when peace with Russia was obtained, and that his view was confirmed by President Wilson's offer, which constituted an important advance toward the Austro-Hungarian standpoint, and contained single proposals acceptable to the monarchy, which would, however, support her ally, Germany, to the utmost, and would reject all advice concerning her internal affairs.

After commenting, like Count von Hertling, on points in the President's program, Count Czernin expressed the view that the differences between the Central Powers and the United States were not so great that discussion would not clear up the situation, which therefore was such that the Austro-Hungarian and United States interests are less incompatible than they seem.

Hence an exchange of views between these two countries might form a starting point for a general conciliatory discussion.

French Newspaper Comment

PARIS, France (Saturday)—French newspapers comment on the speeches of Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, and Count von Hertling, the German Chancellor. Gustave Hervé's *Victoire* says:

"Austria's reply to President Wilson is certainly braggadocio which will deceive nobody, notwithstanding that it is not a rejection. Famished Austria has opened an era of bargaining. It is now the turn of diplomacy—secret diplomacy."

Le Journal says that Count Czernin is addressing a public which openly manifested its war-weariness, and is speaking in the name of a power which, having obtained all that it could expect, namely, the ruin of the Balkan Slavs and the dislocation of Russia, naturally hopes for a prompt liquidation.

Count von Hertling, on the contrary, says Le Journal, is the champion of an empire which has not obtained a result proportionate to its efforts, still less to its ambitions, which hesitates not as to the means by which to attain its ambitions and which places its cravings for hegemony above the sufferings of the war.

"Consequently," continues the newspaper, "it was impossible for the two statesmen to hide such striking dissonances. Peace is possible in the East if the Russians admit themselves beaten, and impossible in the West and in the near East without ruining Bismarck's lifework. Such is the conclusion both of the soft-witted Czernin and the reserved Hertling."

Disagreement Is Voiced

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Philip Scheideemann, majority Socialist leader, disagreed with some points in Count von Hertling's outline of Germany's views on the Wilson and Lloyd George speeches.

After von Hertling finished speaking to the Main Reichstag committee, Herr Scheideemann voiced his disagreement of the Government's view. He declared the submarine warfare, which had drawn America into the war, had failed. The Socialist leader expressed his regret that the Chancellor had not regarded President Wilson's message as an honest declaration looking to peace. He likewise disapproved of von Hertling's statement that Alsace-Lorraine must be German, stating his belief that if the Belgian question was cleared up, the Alsace-Lorraine problem could be solved.

Washington Opinions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comment upon the answer of Germany to the President's peace terms is confined to the press reports from Berlin and Vienna. Opinions are expressed, however, that the answers have not

tended to bring peace nearer, nor was it anticipated that answers in any way favorable would be given.

The Vorwärts' Views

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Socialist organ, the *Vorwärts*, today sarcastically referred to Chancellor von Hertling's speech as "a real masterpiece, inasmuch as it could be interpreted in favor of both the annexationists and the pacifists." Berlin dispatches quoted the paper's strong condemnation of the lack of clear expression from von Hertling as to Belgium.

London Press Comments

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The comment of the London press on the statements of Count von Hertling and Count Czernin is forcible, and to the point, the fact being specially brought out that the two speeches are clearly the result of careful collaboration, and are the complement of each other. The comments follow:

The Morning Post

Germany means that England shall give up and abandon her chief naval bases. Observe his sequence. These are the main British naval bases on sea roads to the East. Germany proposes to the United States, with which country she happens to be at war, that America should help her to remove the pillars of the British sea power. It is the most impudent and most extraordinary request ever preferred by one belligerent to another.

The Daily Express

The point of view of The Daily Express which emerges from Hertling's welter of words is in full harmony with the more conciliatory and equally subtle motive of his fellow-statesmen.

The Daily News

Count von Hertling's speech as a whole offers no basis for peace, but in no sense shuts the door on peace. If it were Germany's last word, the horizon would be dark, but the last word in such grave matters is not spoken from the public rostrum. Neither will the last word rest with militarist Germany. It will lie with Germany, conscious of its own democracy and of its relations with the Allies, moving far more rapidly toward peace. In Austria, forces are at work that may soon leave politicians impotent.

The Daily Chronicle

On concrete points, the Austrian statesman conceded nothing. No sensible person wants to inflict unnecessary humiliation on the German people, but a recognition that certain crimes were crimes, and such withdrawal of past attempts to justify them as would preclude their repetition from being justified in future, is quite indispensable for the future security of the world.

The Times

Count Czernin's speech is a carefully considered complement of the German Chancellor's address. They have been arranged in collusion, as steps in a combined diplomatic offensive against the Allies. The German portion is the showier, but authors of a common plan probably place more hope in an artful turning movement entrusted to Count Czernin. President Wilson is manifestly the chief object of the converging forces.

THE PORT OF LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—An official denial has been issued of the widespread rumored closing of the ports of London.

HUNGARIAN STRIKE IS REVOLUTIONARY

Movement Is Connected With That in Austria and Leaders Call It "Preliminary Skirmish"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Details of the Budapest strike show that, as in Austria, the movement did not originate with the Social Democratic leaders, but with their opponents, including the revolutionary organization calling itself the Council of Workmen and Soldiers, members of the Gallice Club, an association of students for freedom, and followers of the Karolyi Party.

The movement was therefore mainly political, speedy and radical franchise reform being among the chief demands, while the leaders expressly announced that the movement was connected with the Austrian strike. The Hungarian Government, being in a favorable position to concentrate troops, no disorders occurred, and many arrests were made, but the Berliner Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent observes that even if order is successfully restored shortly, it must be repeated that an extraordinarily delicate situation remains throughout the dual monarchy.

In view of the dissatisfaction expressed with its attitude, the executive committee of the Hungarian Socialist Party has decided to resign and a party congress will be held on Feb. 10 to discuss the matter.

The Arbeiter Zeitung's report of the meeting of Austrian workers to discuss negotiations with the Government, states that several speakers declared that the strike was only a preliminary skirmish.

GERMAN MINISTRY SOCIALISTS' WARNING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—During Thursday's debate in the Prussian Diet on the right of state officials to exercise political activity, Herr Hoffman, the Minority Socialist, said, "the writing on the wall in Austria should serve as a warning that you are dancing on a volcano. Even Herr Scheideemann has threatened you with opposition. Here, as in Austria, we are within ten minutes of a catastrophe. The people have had enough of being goaded into war." He was called to order by the president, but subsequently warned the House that responsibility for everything that happened would rest with it, if it failed to follow his friends' advice, and after remarking that the next three weeks would prove decisive added: "I abide by my assertions. We warn you not to wait until the twelfth hour."

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GERMAN TEACHING PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ROME, Ga.—The City Commission has made a courteous but firm request of the Public School Board, asking the discontinuation of the teaching of the German language in the schools. The request followed a statement by the School Board that the language would be dropped at the end of the school year, continuing until then in order to fulfill entrance requirements for those desiring to go to college. To this the commissioners, characterizing the teaching of German as "unpatriotic and improper as an expenditure of the people's money," made a request that the teaching be stopped immediately.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, (JAN. 29, 30, 31)
THREE DAYS OF INTENSIVE SELLING

OUR ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING SALE

AN ECONOMIC CHANCE THAT OCCURS BUT ONCE A YEAR

Tuesday starts the selling of all stock accumulations revealed by the light of inventory.

NO LARGE LOTS, BUT RATHER HUNDREDS OF SMALL ONES

Limited quantities of Linens, Blankets.
Broken sizes of Corsets and Shoes.
Odds and Ends of Curtains.
Short lengths of Laces, Embroideries.

Few Colors remaining of Sweaters.
Selling out Kitchen Wares, China, Glassware.
Oddments of Underwear.
Surpluses of Furs, Footwear, etc.

Our new business year, beginning February 1, must not be cluttered or hampered with broken assortments or sold-down-to-small-quantities. Prices have been marked down to do the shelf-emptying quick.

Reductions have been made to clear counters in a hurry.

When this store wants goods moved, it makes prices that will accomplish it.

You'll see the prices—yellow cards pointing the way all over the store.

THE SHEPARD STORES

TREMONT STREET WINTER STREET TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

Purchases made during this sale will be charged on February bills—rendered MARCH FIRST

STORE CLOSED MONDAY
BUT, COLONIAL ROOM IN RESTAURANT OPEN

AS USUAL, 11 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

DANCING 2 TO 8 P. M.

Only the Grill and the Economy Lunch Suspended for the Holiday.

Send the wheat to our fighters
Eat Cream of Rye
delicious in a dozen ways
Tasty and Wholesome
Get it at your grocers
MINNEAPOLIS CEREAL CO., Inc. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ADVICE ON COAL WAS NOT HEEDED

Neglect to Stock up Early Last Year—Oklahoma Official Says Mines Have Had Plenty But Cars Were Lacking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—"There is no serious coal shortage in the Southwest, but only a congestion in the movement of fuel," said D. J. Jordan of Oklahoma City, president of the Sana Bois Coal Company, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Jordan is at the head of one of the largest coal operating and shipping concerns in the Southwest, his company owning several large coal mines in Southeastern Oklahoma. The periodical coal famines that have been experienced in various sections of Oklahoma this winter were described by Mr. Jordan as "artificial shortages." He did not attempt to minimize the fact that there has been serious coal shortages in various localities of Oklahoma, but declared that at no time was this the fault of the operators, as there has always been a sufficient supply on hand at the mines. The chief difficulty has been to get the coal hauled from the mines to points when most needed, Mr. Jordan stated.

"There are many causes for temporary coal shortages in Oklahoma and the Southwest," said Mr. Jordan. "The railroads for several years prior to the war were hampered by restrictive state and national legislation so that they have not been able to keep pace with the commercial development of the country. The transportation companies of the Southwest are therefore attempting to handle the increased business due to the war and a big crop movement with the same equipment and terminal facilities, in most cases, that they had 10 years ago. The result has been a car shortage, which has delayed the movement of coal from the mines, and this has been aggravated by further delays and congestion at terminals which are inadequate to handle the business required of them."

"Early last spring and summer," continued Mr. Jordan, "the operators of Oklahoma and the Southwest urged dealers and consumers to lay in a sufficient amount of coal before the crops began to move and the Government began the mobilization of troops and supplies. We foresaw, not a shortage of coal at the mines, but a congestion in the movement of fuel especially in the event of a severe winter. Only a few people heeded our advice. When the Government announced that it would soon fix the price of coal, dealers and consumers alike held off hoping to get their fuel cheaper. We were accused by some of the newspapers of having ulterior motives and of advising early purchasing so that we could unload our coal at advanced prices before the Government assumed control. We had no such motives, but only a desire to get our coal moving while it could be transported easily and avoid just such congestion as has occurred."

"I can see a general softening of the situation, and with the first period of moderate weather there will be an abundance of coal wherever wanted."

To Aid Distribution

Appointment of Sixth District Fuel Representative Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Fuel Administration on Friday announced the appointment of E. R. Clayton of Harlan, Ky., to be district representative of the Fuel Administration for the coal fields located in Georgia, Tennessee and the counties of Bell, Harlan, Knox, Whitley, McCreary and Laurel in Kentucky. Mr. Clayton is the sixth district representative named under the permanent systematic plan for the distribution of the country's bituminous coal supply which the Fuel Administration is adopting, and which was outlined by United States Fuel Administrator Garfield in his testimony before the Senate committee investigating coal conditions on Dec. 26, 1917.

The plan contemplates a system of coal distribution that will insure the speediest possible movement of coal from the mine to the consumer, and the immediate return from consuming centers to the mines of empty coal cars. It will eliminate, so far as possible, cross-hauling of coal by providing for the movement of coal from the mine to the consumer along the shortest possible transportation lines. Under the plan, each state will be allotted its quota of the estimated output of bituminous coal. This allotment will be supplied from the output of certain definite producing districts. Coal for each state must move from the producing districts in which the state's allotment is located, and from no others.

New York Situation Better

Reports Indicate That the Bunkering of Ships Is Much Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports to the United States Fuel Administration indicate that the fuel situation has been completely relieved in so far as it affects the bunkering of ships carrying supplies to American forces abroad and to the nations associated with the United States in the war. At northern Atlantic ports there were but 44 vessels waiting yesterday. All of these were receiving their bunkers as rapidly as the coal could be put aboard. Less than 20 vessels were waiting for bunkers at southern ports. Approximately 350,000 tons of

SCHOOL CLOSING TO SAVE COAL PLANNED

Fuel Situation Discussed at Mayor's Office But Program Fails to Include Steps to Close Non-Essential Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

Creating a situation in which even more fuel will be available for the use of saloons and other unessential forms of business, it was agreed at the conference between Mayor Curley and members of the School Committee and other city departments at City Hall today, that the inadequate supply of coal on hand might make it necessary to close all the school buildings for a period of 10 weeks. The Mayor advised that the School Committee consider such action at its meeting Monday night. He directed Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings, to reduce the temperature to 40 degrees in all small municipal buildings such as branch libraries, public reading rooms, municipal gymnasiums, etc.

James B. Noyes of the Boston Fuel Committee, declared at the conference that there were but 40,000 tons of coal in the city of Boston, with no relief in sight. In view of this situation, he urged that a more rigid campaign of economy be instituted. He said that he had orders to supply the schools with enough coal to prevent damage to property.

When Joseph Lee, a member of the School Committee, requested that social clubs and other unessential forms of business be required to consolidate and close their doors to supply the schools, Mr. Noyes remarked that if conditions did not improve such action would have to be taken. He also mentioned the closing of office buildings as a probability.

Besides Mayor Curley and Messrs. Kneeland, Lee and Noyes, those who attended the conference included Judge Michael H. Sullivan, of the School Committee, Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn, William F. Kenney, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, and John H. Dillon, chairman of the Park and Recreation Department.

"It is the spirit of the Garfield order to clear up this freight congestion," said Augustus S. Cobb of the New England Fuel Administration. "Accordingly we want to urge manufacturers and others having any considerable freight business to operate their shipping departments on Mondays as usual so as to assist the railroads in their problem of freight."

Mr. Storror is in New York today bending all his energies to speeding up the rail shipments. His office had not heard from him at noon. Approximately 15 more good-sized industries were added to the list of shut-downs in Massachusetts during the last 24 hours. Many persons contend that the saloons should be required to curtail in the same proportion as many necessities. They point out that the saloons are operated 13 hours a day, while business for the most part must run several hours less. Such a policy is unfair, in the opinion of manufacturers forced to close their doors, clergymen, school committees and others. The proposition has been advanced by Louis K. Liggett of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to require all business concerns to curtail operations 25 per cent.

Mr. Liggett pointed out at the meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Harvard Club on Friday, that many stores formerly kept open a great many more hours a day than others, and the present orders take more business hours from some than others, effecting an unequal percentage of loss of business. Many favor the Liggett plan because it would at least require the saloons to curb their operations on an equal basis with the numerous necessary industries.

Chicago School Closing

Why Teaching Stops While Saloons and Breweries Remain Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The County Fuel Administrator has issued a statement on the school situation, in which he said: "There has been considerable criticism that the saloons, breweries, motion picture houses and other places of amusement are permitted to operate while the schools are closed. The Administration is in entire sympathy with this criticism, but unfortunately can find no practical way, under the limitations of power granted us by the Federal Fuel Administration, to bring the immediate relief that was required through shutting off fuel."

It is expected that the schools will be reopened for half-day sessions Monday.

Coal Receipts in Boston

Nine barges laden with some 12,000 tons of coal, some of which is anthracite, passed Vineyard Haven today bound for Boston, after being delayed there several days. They are not expected to reach this city before Sunday noon. Four other barges with a cargo of 5000 tons of bituminous coal left the same point today on their way to Portland, Me.

Loan for Boston Predicted

Possibility that the city treasurer of Boston may have to issue a temporary loan next week to raise money to carry on the city's business, because of the delinquency of the taxpayers, was indicated at the City Hall today.

WORLD-STATE LEAGUE ADVISED

Member of Massachusetts Peace Society Submits a Plan for Permanent Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

Formation of a World-State League from the present League to Enforce Peace, as a way of reaching greater and more permanent results, is urged in an open letter to Prof. Bliss Perry, president of the Massachusetts Peace Society, by R. L. Bridgman, a member of the Massachusetts Peace Society, made public today. Subordination of the aims of the Massachusetts Peace Society to the activities of the League to Enforce Peace, by having the secretary of the State society devote most of his time to the work of the league, is regretted by Mr. Bridgman who, after admitting the value of the league, adds that it might "work with a better policy."

"The league ignores the existing unity of mankind," he says, "a unity which needs only to be organized politically in order to secure fully and permanently all the objects of the league. I therefore urge you, through the society, to request the league to become a World-State League, using its powerful and financial resources for the organization of all nations into the world state, with world government, including legislative, executive and judicial departments, supported by adequate physical force."

Mr. Bridgman deprecates the popular characterization of the plan for a world league modeled after the Government of the United States as utopian, calling attention to the grave consideration of the idea by the American Society of International Law at its meeting last April. He continues: "As its published articles show, the league accepts national sovereignty as the final absolute sovereignty, whereas the only absolute sovereignty on earth is world sovereignty, even though the nations do not yet formally recognize it. Our national Government, resting on national sovereignty over the states, is a parallel to the world government resting on world sovereignty over the nations."

"All the world is one because created one. All nations are in the world unity and cannot get out if they would. No league is possible, for a league or federation of nations implies an option to come in or stay out. But option is impossible. Such a government must be backed by force, he continues, calling attention to the Allied War Council in Paris as a possible beginning of the world state. "Democracy must be the form of world government," he says. "Non-democratic nations will not be allowed membership, insuring the safety and efficiency of the world."

REORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENT

The recess committee on budget of the Massachusetts Legislature has prepared a tentative plan for reorganization of the different departments of the state government. It is entitled "a bureau plan" and it is based on the present constitution. No changes are recommended for the legislative and the judicial departments. At the head of the executive department are the Governor and Council, with the supervisor of administration as their only direct subordinate functionary, who is also "to be staff agency of the General Court."

Under the head of "secretary of the commonwealth"—all of the remaining departments coming under the head of "the executive department"—are the commissioner of public records, the compiler of changes in general laws and the collection of motor vehicle fees.

DRY ALLIANCE FORMED

HARTFORD, Conn.—Representatives of 17 organizations in the progress of the prohibition movement met in this city Thursday and formed an association to work for the ratification in this State of the national constitutional amendment. The new body will be known as the Connecticut Dry Alliance and a permanent organization was effected. Seven other bodies will probably affiliate. Officers will be elected at a meeting to be held Feb. 20.

Our Annual Mark Down

These price reductions are genuine Mark Downs of our entire stock of high grade boots, shoes and hosiery.

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

You will not be able to buy at these low prices again this year.

Jones, Peterson & Newhall Co.

49-51 Temple Place, Boston

THEATRICAL

PLYMOUTH THEATRE

Wm. Collier

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WORK ON MONDAYS

Persons Seeking a Chance to Help Win War May Find It in Wood Cutting, Garden Planning and Relief Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

Patriotic persons seeking opportunities to help the United States win the war through extra work on Mondays, when their usual place of employment is closed to save fuel, may find them in chopping wood, planning gardens and in cooperation with war relief agencies. Undoubtedly the greatest field of endeavor for such is opened by the Massachusetts Forestry Association at 4 Joy Street and the various county farm bureaus in Massachusetts. While wood chopping under the auspices of these organizations has been going on for some time in the central part of the State, more men are needed around Boston and in the Berkshires. It is early for any garden work in the New England States, but expert agriculturists are urging the farmers and war gardeners to get busy with their planning.

Reports of freight congestion and labor shortage might lead some to believe that the New England railroads want extra hands for freight work on these holidays, but officials explain that there is no freight congestion in Massachusetts. They add that skilled engineers and train crews are needed at the western terminals to relieve the freight congestion and bring shipments to the East.

In the opinion of many who have watched the progress of the war garden movement in 1917, special care should be exercised by the growers this year to plant the more staple foods such as potatoes, wheat, corn and beans. It is pointed out that careful consideration, during the Monday spare time, of the ground, fertilization, the best time for planting, and the portions of the farm or garden best suited for these crops, will mean so many days saved after planting becomes possible. With the Allies in Europe calling for 75,000,000 bushels of wheat, the farmers of New England have a particular duty in growing all the wheat possible, even where this crop has been slighted before, say agriculturists.

Progress in the "cut-a-cord" movement as reported from Central Massachusetts includes chopping by millhands, clerks, mechanics and members of the state guard. In Southbridge, Capt. Harry C. Cunha of the local state guard company, received pledges from 15 of his men to cut wood on Mondays and they will join the men already chopping. William A. Fuller of Clinton, a member of the fuel committee in that town, has offered a woodlot in North Lancaster to anyone who will cut the wood. If they wish to sell the products of their labor, \$2.50 a cord will be paid, he says. Many men from the mills in Leicester have joined the movement and on Mondays large quantities of wood are expected to be cut.

Volunteer war relief work is divided in two classes, those who want to work at the relief agencies in Boston and those who want to work at home. Several of the relief societies sending supplies overseas would like help in preparing bundles. Other agencies who do most of their soliciting by mail want volunteers for addressing envelopes. Other relief workers point out that on these Mondays, a thorough clearing up of the house and sorting of old garments would probably result in the discovery of large amounts of clothing which would be of great value in relief work abroad.

Events watched for pro-German efforts

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

Fire of suspicious origin on Jan. 26 destroyed the plant of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at Buffalo, N. Y., entailing a loss of \$200,000. The plant has been working on equipment for the signal corps.

State and federal authorities are cooperating, says a Baltimore dispatch, in an investigation of the fires that at the same time wrecked two big plants working on government contracts. The Cella Mills in Howard County, Maryland, and the H. W. Smith Drydock Company's plant at Curtis Creek were destroyed, the damage reaching nearly \$1,000,000.

Fire in two buildings where patterns for submarine chasers and gas-kets for aeroplane construction were

being made for the United States Government destroyed \$500,000 worth of material in Camden, N. J., Thursday. As no cause has been found, incendiaries is suspected.

Four buildings in Brandon, Vt., were destroyed by fire of unknown origin Wednesday.

A cotton waste mill in Sharon, Mass., was destroyed by fire Wednesday. The cause was unknown.

The village of Pascoag, R. I., was threatened with complete destruction Thursday, when fire of unknown origin swept through the town, destroying about 10 buildings.

MILWAUKEEANS' WAR FINANCING

Business Men and Women Form Organization to Meet Any Demands Made on Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Fifteen of Milwaukee's leading business men and women have associated themselves together in an organization to be known as the State war finance central committee, with the object in view of meeting every financial requirement the nation may make on Wisconsin. Each of the 15 took the following pledge: "In full recognition of the urgent war needs of our nation, I hereby enlist in Wisconsin war finance service and pledge myself and my best efforts thereto, to the sacrifice of my personal affairs wherever necessary, for the period of the war and for so much longer as our nation may need such service; and I hereby agree to serve actively as a member of the War Finance Central Committee of Wisconsin, performing all duties which may be laid upon me in accordance with its by-laws, to the best of my ability."

VIOLATIONS OF DRY LAW ARE CHARGED

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Asserting that the state prohibition law is being flagrantly violated in Salt Lake City, James H. Wolfe, assistant to the attorney-general, and the man having most to do with the prohibition bureau of that state, says, according to the Deseret News, that if the police of Salt Lake City do not enforce the prohibition law strictly, he will ask the Governor for money from the contingent fund to do so.

"People have challenged me," said Mr. Wolfe, "to go with them to any of a number of places they named, for the purpose of getting liquor. Other persons have assured me that intoxicating liquors can be purchased at most of the 'soft drink' parlors in the city, and that the violation of the anti-liquor law is getting more open every day. I have been doing a little investigating for myself, and am therefore convinced that, to say the least, the prohibition law is being violated here."

LIQUOR DEALERS INVITED

SOUTHBIDGE, Mass.—The 14 liquor dealers of Southbridge, Mass., have been invited to a special service tomorrow at the Methodist Episcopal church, to discuss in open forum the question: "Should Massachusetts ratify the federal prohibition amendment now?"

CAMP DISEASES LAID TO SERUMS

National Anti-Vivisection Federation Charges Conditions Outlined by Senator Chamberlain Are Caused by Inoculations

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"In your address before the Senate on Thursday you presented clearly and concisely the conditions of the war camps. These statements you believe are conclusive and sufficient to fix upon the War Department the responsibility for the surprising conditions of disease and deaths that have occurred at the army camps and cantonments during the past several months. Wherein was the War Department inefficient? Wherein was the War Department non-effective?"

"You speak of 'lack of winter clothing in some instances,' while we know that the sicknesses and deaths were common to all the camps and cantonments. You say that 'men died without proper nursing because of inefficiency of assistants.' Does improper nursing reflect upon the Quartermaster's Department or the Medical Department?"

"You refer to Camp Bowie, Texas, where in December a disastrous epidemic broke out, with 8000 men passing through the hospitals. Was this largely because the War Department had not followed the Surgeon-General's recommendations that 50 feet space be provided for each man? Those men spent most of their time in the open air and engaged in healthful exercise. 'The inefficient and non-effective feature of the War Department is its staff of medical men who are persistently and under rules of compulsion poisoning the blood of every soldier by injecting into them repeated doses of disease-inducing serums. Surgeon-General Gorgas should look within and not try to fasten the fault upon the quartermaster and engineering departments. He charges them with neglect; we charge him with maintaining the practice of inoculation that is fraught with serious consequences. 'It is America's medical establishment which is enmeshed in inefficiency. 'The National Anti-Vivisection Federation. "DIANA BELAIS, "Vice-President."

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LIQUOR DEALERS INVITED

SECRET WAR FACTS NOW MADE PUBLIC

Medill McCormick, Who Visited
Allied Countries, Says They
Felt Concern at Lack of
United States Team Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to the secret testimony of Medill McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, before the Senate Military Committee now made public through the release by the committee of the printed record, responsible leaders in Great Britain and France, who were in the House on the 1st of October to hurry to Europe to bring about cooperation between the United States and the European Allies. There was concern in Europe, he said, that the lack of teamwork between this country and the Allies was resulting in wasted efforts and preventing the United States from participating effectively in the conflict.

In Mr. McCormick's testimony Premier Lloyd George is represented as being displeased at the disappearance of Gen. Leonard Wood from effective participation in the military councils of the United States. The British Premier, said Mr. McCormick, insisted that General Wood should be named as the American representative on the allied war council.

Speaking of those in charge of preparation in the United States, the witness said that American commanders in Europe were so displeased with the slow progress of the work on this side that they declared that unless General Sharpe, the quartermaster-general, and General Crozier, chief of ordnance, were eliminated, they "did not know what would happen."

Representative McCormick appeared before the committee shortly after his return from Europe, where he spent 11 weeks on the battle fronts and in conferences with the heads of the allied governments. The testimony is virtually a review of his experiences, and the narrative includes talks with many of the most powerful figures in the allied nations, as well as with American commanders in France, none of whom, however, is mentioned by name.

A general impression left by the testimony is that those in charge of affairs in Great Britain and France were somewhat disappointed at the progress made on this side. Speaking of the attitude of Lloyd George and what he expected from the United States, Senator Hitchcock asked if the Premier was "disposed to be critical of our military authorities."

"I had better put it this way," said Mr. Hitchcock: "Between the time when I first went to England and before I went to Italy and when I returned, there was a perceptible change. When I landed they hurried for America, the wonder-maker of the world, but when I got back, there was some apprehension. They would say, 'We wonder if there is a lack of coordination at Washington; we wonder if you have all the big men you might bring together in your Government.' They were very polite, but you sensed a difference in their attitude. About the 1st of October one of the British together with one of the French Government cabled to Colonel House and urged him to come over for the purpose of getting better coordination. They felt that they were losing time by trying to coordinate over here rather than on the scene of the problem."

The McCormick testimony had to do largely with a discussion of the artillery phase of the war. All expert military opinion, he said, agreed that if the German lines are to be broken, this must be accomplished by a tremendous concentration of artillery, of which the Allies had a superiority until the Russian collapse, but now, declared the witness, the enemy has evened up and the United States is expected to do its full share in restoring the needed balance in favor of the Allies.

Senator Hitchcock wanted to know if Mr. McCormick thought that more artillery should be made on this side rather than to depend on the French or the British.

Mr. McCormick replied: "The French cannot do it. If your foot leaks in France, you cannot mend it; if your window is broken, you cannot have it glazed. Every man who is in France is needed to be making guns for France or to be on the firing line. We have to ship the steel to them."

At this point Senator Hitchcock said that General Crozier had testified that there were some advantages in shipping the raw material, because when it was lost there was no labor lost, and that, further, France had the equipment and the factories and was able to go on and supply the armies.

"If the committee thinks his opinion is worth more than that of General Petain, why?" repeated Mr. McCormick.

"General Crozier thinks it would take a great while to equip the armies for the making of artillery and that we could get it so much quicker over there," said Senator Hitchcock.

"I do not mean to say that they should not govern the management of their output, but here is America, producing more steel than all Europe," said the witness. "We must have 25,000 more cannon, and it is impossible for the Allies to make them. We should have a munitions director. Here was Kitchener, who certainly was as big a man as Baker. I do not wish to make any derogatory remarks regarding Mr. Baker. The job was too big for Kitchener. They took the biggest man in the service of the enemies of Germany—Lloyd George.

"In France they took Loucheur. They made him the head of munitions. They first made him the nominal assistant to Thomas. When Thomas went out, Loucheur took his place. He is the head of it now. If we make six and ten-inch guns enough in time, we

will win this war without great loss of life. What I have to say about guns is not my own opinion; it is the opinion of General Petain, General Lemaitre, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, General Birch, General Gouraud, General Guillemin, with all of whom I talked along these lines."

Asked by Senator Hitchcock if the French aviation service was beginning to fall, Mr. McCormick replied, "They are short of officers of all sorts." The United States, he said, should contribute 5000 planes and should never fall below this number.

Speaking of political conditions and unity of thought and action in the allied countries, Mr. McCormick made a statement to the committee which, in view of recent developments in the national capital, has unusual significance. "The most disappointing news I have heard," said Mr. McCormick, "was not on the Italian front or in France, but since I have come back, I could not say specifically except here and there what is wrong, but members of the Senate and House, and on both sides, give me the impression that we lack the coordination and energy which is especially marked in London—the tremendous administrative machine which they have over there. Lloyd George sits down every day with men who represent all the elements. In spite of old and bitter animosities, General Smuts, leader of the Boers, sits beside Miller, who governed them with an iron hand; Lloyd George, with Carson. We have not had any animosities such as they represent since the Civil War. They sit there every day, if for only an hour. They were very frank to say to me that, with this example and that of the French and the Italians, and in the light of their failure, they wondered that we were setting out on the same partisan course. They said, 'Why do you not summon so and so and so and so to Washington to sit in council?'"

"The staff, next to artillery, was the thing that impressed me most, the tremendous responsibility which rests on every section of it, whether it be a division staff or corps staff or army staff. For example, the methods of communication between an advancing battalion and a division headquarters include wireless underground and overground, heliographs, day rockets, night rockets, and yet I saw fellows wigwagging when I went to Camp Grant the other day. You would have to allow a wigwag man to a minute over there. That is as long as he would last."

Mr. McCormick said he asked two questions wherever he went on the line. These questions asked of general officers were: "What must we in America do to end this war as soon as we can with the least possible loss of life?" and second, "What must be done to break the line?" The answer to both questions was the same—add enormously to the amount of artillery, and especially to the middle heavies.

"General Petain's chief of staff," he continued, "went to some pains to explain how our artillery must be massed to break the line. Hitherto they had never been able to mass it on a long enough front to make such a hole that the enemy could not stop it."

Warning Call for Wheat

Lord Rhondra Cables Mr. Hoover on Needs of the Allies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speaking in behalf of the French, Italian and British governments, Lord Rhondra, Food Controller of Great Britain, has cabled to Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, stating that the allied countries might be unable to hold out until American forces arrived in large number, unless the United States increased its exports of wheat to 75,000,000 bushels.

The message was made public by Mr. Hoover with a warning to the American people that they must reduce wheat consumption 30 per cent, beef and sugar consumption 10 per cent, and pork consumption 20 per cent if suffering and the destruction of the morale of the soldiers and civilian populations of our allies were to be averted.

A conservation proclamation will be issued today by President Wilson, presenting a program to meet the present conditions. As far as possible under the provisions of the Lever Food Control Act, the program will be enforced, but this supervision extends only to food industries and not to consumers. Legislation is being sought in Congress to extend control to all public eating places.

PRESENT WAR CALLED A RAILROAD WAR

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hale Holden, a member of the railroad board, told members of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association that, in his opinion, the Government should have taken charge of the railroads at the time the United States entered the war, declaring that the present war is a railroad war.

In speaking of the coal situation, Mr. Holden urged everyone to realize the enormous strain the roads are under at present, and be content to use the coal nearest at hand to save the confusion and extra work of cross hauling.

BAY STATE RAILWAY CARMEN

Reports from the headquarters of the various local unions on the Bay State Street Railway system indicate that the men have voted to accept the wage proposition offered by W. B. Donham, receiver of the company, and talk of a strike has ceased. The offer differs somewhat from the original proposition, which was rejected by W. D. Mahon, president of the National Association of Street Railway Employees, on behalf of the men. It now provides that the men shall receive an increase of two cents an hour until six months after the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

NATIONAL HOUSE MAY ENTER FIGHT

Partisan Bickering Begun With
Senator Stone's Attack Re-
flected in Lower Branch—
Republicans Resent Defiance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the partisan contest which has been raging with unmitigated vigor in the Senate since its launching by Senator Stone will soon be carried to the lower branch of Congress, is strongly indicated by statements of House leaders and by the announcement, made on Friday, that House Democrats are preparing to come to Secretary Baker's defense on the floor of the House next week.

Influential House Republicans declare in no uncertain terms that, although they intend to support the Administration in anything germane to the successful conduct of the war, they will no longer refrain from criticism of the President and his conduct of the war where it is thought criticism would have a salutary effect.

Republicans point out that in many instances criticism of the Administration from the minority side has been withheld, votes for administration measures have been cast without stint, solid support has been given, even when it was deemed unwise to pursue such a course from the standpoint of expediency. A prominent leader, speaking to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, made the following statement:

"I have voted for every administration measure which has been urged as necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. I have followed the guidance of the President when my better judgment warned me that the wrong step was being taken. Many of my colleagues have done the same, not wishing to do anything that might embarrass the President or tie his hands in the handling of war problems."

"Criticism that has been withheld as a matter of expediency, has been openly invited by the Administration. The gauntlet of defiance has been hurled from the White House, and those responsible for the conduct of the war defend an Administration which, developments of the last few weeks have proven to be rather a maladministration. From now on, criticism will be given freely. At the same time, we will support the President where we think he is in the right."

The above statement epitomizes the sentiment of House Republicans. There are those on the House side who, in matters of party policy, accept the leadership of such men as Senators Lodge, Borah, Penrose, and others who rank high in the Republican Party. These men have expressed themselves freely, as a result of Senator Stone's speech, and those in close touch with congressional affairs recognize that the recent utterances of Republican and Democratic senators are reflected very largely in the House.

That this is true is proved no more strikingly than by the fact that when House Republicans caucussed two weeks ago to take action against the ministry of munitions, no action was taken. A few weeks later senatorial sentiment, particularly on the Republican side, crystallized into an outspoken advocacy of the plan embodied in the Chamberlain bill, now before the Senate. A Republican caucus on the House side on Thursday night resulted in a declaration in favor of the Chamberlain plan, with the promise to support the measure when it comes before the House.

Since partisan outbreaks are confined as a general rule, less to the House than to the Senate, and in view of the fact that the Republican Party is now in process of reorganization with a view to assimilating into the main branch of the party the erstwhile disaffected elements, interesting developments in the lower body are foreshadowed.

Representative Glass of Virginia, a strong administration spokesman in the House, has announced that he will soon take upon himself the task of defending Secretary Baker's war administration, and of answering charges made by Senator Chamberlain in the Senate, on Thursday.

After a conference between Secretary Baker and Representative Glass on Thursday night, the latter made announcement that he would shortly undertake the defense of the recently assailed War Secretary on the floor of the House.

Representative Dent of Alabama, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, will take up on the House side the argument presented by Senator Chamberlain in the Senate.

In the meantime, senatorial criticism of the whole conduct of the war has developed a corresponding feeling of unrest among members of the lower body, who have voiced, from time to time, their dissatisfaction at the way in which the war is being conducted, and talk of House investigations is heard. It is very likely that a House investigation of the whole shipping situation will be inaugurated soon, while investigation of other phases of the war preparedness problem is strongly contemplated.

POWER SHORTAGE DELAYS FREIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—"A shortage of motive power, rather than of cars, is largely responsible for the congestion of freight traffic in Oklahoma and other states of the Southwest," said J. M. Gayle, transportation expert of the Oklahoma Corporation

Commission to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The railroads are unable to keep enough engines in commission to handle the traffic, Mr. Gayle stated. This shortage of motive power is not due so much to lack of engines as it is to the large number of locomotives that are crippled because of leaking fuel.

"The condition of the water in Oklahoma and the Southwest," Mr. Gayle said, "is largely responsible for a shortage of motive power. Owing to the extended drought, the water is full of 'gyp' and lime. These mineral substances eat out the flues of the engines, causing leaks that put out fires and otherwise cripple the locomotives. It often occurs that a new engine will be crippled in one trip by this condition of the water."

Mr. Gayle says that one solution of the difficulty is to treat the water with something that will overcome the action of the water upon the pipes. The Santa Fe is the only railroad in Oklahoma thus far that is treating the water placed in its engines. It is using a solution that is said to be effective.

Mr. Gayle says that there are plenty of freight cars in Oklahoma at the present time to meet usual demands if these were unloaded and transported promptly. Aside from the great problem of getting a sufficient number of engines to haul the equipment, the shippers are confronted with delays in unloading cars. These are due sometimes to slowness on the part of other shippers in unloading, but most of the delay is caused by complicated rules of the various railroads. These rules cause delays of from two to four days in transferring cars from one line to another at terminals and switching points.

The State Corporation Commission hopes, in the near future, to have this matter adjusted so that freight cars will move promptly and continuously from one line to another until they reach their destination.

"The traffic situation is better in Oklahoma, I believe, than in any other southwestern State," said Mr. Gayle, "and we are better off than some of the eastern states."

AUSTRIA'S FUTURE TOPIC OF ADDRESS

Director of Star Press Bureau
Says Hapsburgs Must Go if
Peace Is to Be Permanent

"If there is to be permanent peace, the Hapsburgs must go, and Austria must vanish from the roll of existing nations," said Charles Pergler, director of the Slav Press Bureau in New York, speaking before the Twentieth Century Club in Boston today.

Austria, he said, has been and is the most persistent enemy of freedom for the small nationalities, and consequently of permanent peace. "Older than the despotism of the Hohenzollerns is the autocracy of the Hapsburgs," he said. "It would be the height of inconsistency to smash Hohenzollern rule and to permit the even worse Hapsburg Government to continue."

The effort of the Hapsburgs at the Germanization of Bohemia in the Seventeenth Century, and the suppression of the last semblance of free thought in Central Europe at the same time, said Mr. Pergler, prepared the ground for the modern German schemes of Middle Europe and world dominion.

Neither the Czecho-Slovaks nor the Jugo-Slavs, he said, will again voluntarily submit to Austrian sovereignty. Mr. Pergler is a Bohemian by birth, who has been engaged in the practice of law in Cresco, Ia. The objects of the Slav Press Bureau are to conduct a campaign of information on Slavic subjects, and to further Bohemian independence.

BUDGET REPORT MADE

Favorable report on a tentative draft of Massachusetts' first state budget was made in the Legislature on Friday by the Ways and Means Committee. The budget, which closely follows the recommendations of the recess committee on finance and budget procedure, calls for expenditures amounting to \$28,132,164. This is an increase over the aggregate estimates of the recess committee.

"I was in Washington July 13 and 14. While there I called on Senator Wadsworth, Representative Mann and Chairman Hurley of the Federal Trade Commission. I learned that the Borland resolution will not be taken up for consideration by the House of Representatives at this session of Congress."

It is also proposed in the letter that a meeting of the big five packers be called at once and some plan be

For the Sake of NORMAL GROWTH

From the first step he takes as a baby until the time when foot and leg bones are completely mature, every child's footwear should be chosen carefully to permit natural development.

To the making of our children's shoes we give the attention that we know thinking parents insist upon. It is a work we have done successfully for years. Many adults today are grateful for the comfort they have had in Coward Shoes even from childhood.

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Mail Orders Filled
Sold Nowhere Else

PACKERS' LETTERS SHOW INSIDE WORK

Documents of Swift Firm Put
Before Trade Board Expose
Attempts by Meat Men to
Head Off Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is declared in letters taken from the files of Swift & Co., the Chicago packing house, and read into the record of the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the packing industry, on Friday, that Senator Thompson of Kansas received \$1000 for campaign expenses from W. H. Gates, Democratic state chairman of Colorado, who reported to representatives of the firm that "it would be no mistake in keeping close to him," and that "we could reciprocate by giving his firm some of the legal business we have to do in Kansas City."

It was also read into the record that Mr. Gates reported talking to President Wilson's secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, to get the Administration's idea of the Borland bill, in 1916, just before the presidential campaign, and that Mr. Gates later reported that the President was against the bill because he did not wish to disturb business.

The Borland bill was proposed by Congressman Borland of Missouri and called for an investigation of the charges by a number of cattle men that the big packers held a monopoly of the cattle marketing industry. The Borland investigation was dropped. Senator Wadsworth of New York, according to Francis J. Heney, who hurried from the Middle West to testify on Friday, owned stock in the Swift concern, and his influence was sought to frustrate the impending investigation.

The packers also sought governmental sanction of their methods, the record reads, by having Secretary Houston urge that the Bureau of Markets publish cattle prices, thus "removing friction and distrust on the part of cattlemen toward the packers."

Here is an extract from the record, showing a report of one of the counsel for Swift & Co., then in Washington, to his firm:

"We believe the situation to be serious and recommend that everything be done in every direction to head off the present movement. We believe that as it stands today, nothing could stop criminal prosecutions."

In an effort to forestall the investigation proposed by the Borland bill, according to a memorandum from the Swift files, counsel for the packers evolved a plan to play the agricultural committee of the House against the judiciary committee, and cause the whole matter to fall through.

Evidence was also introduced to show that the packers had sought to worm their way into the Federal Trade Commission itself by the appointment of L. C. Boyle, Kansas City, as special investigator—the post now held by Mr. Heney.

Mr. Boyle was shown to have written Representative Borland regarding his candidacy for the post, though he was not known at that time to be connected with the packers, Mr. Heney said.

Mr. Heney presented figures which, he said, proved conclusively the existence of a combine among the packers, the expense of the Borland fight, he charged, being divided as follows: Armour, 29 26-100 per cent, or \$4398.90; Cudahy, 10 per cent, or \$1500; Morris, 14 98-100 per cent, or \$2247.75; Swift, 35 35-100 per cent, or \$5362.65, and Wilson, 10 per cent, or \$1500.

Mr. Heney read a letter dated Chicago, July 17, 1916, to Louis F. Swift and signed by Henry Veeder, general attorney for the big five packers. It read in part:

"I was in Washington July 13 and 14. While there I called on Senator Wadsworth, Representative Mann and Chairman Hurley of the Federal Trade Commission. I learned that the Borland resolution will not be taken up for consideration by the House of Representatives at this session of Congress."

It is also proposed in the letter that a meeting of the big five packers be called at once and some plan be

worked out to defeat action by the judiciary committee.

"We presume," the letter continued, "that banks, commission men, feeders of cattle and live-stock men generally, and any one else you think of who would be helpful should be the ones from whom these messages come. We think the messages should be sent also to congressmen as well as members of the judiciary committee. The congressional directory provides a complete list of names."

"It is quite important to reach Representative Gard, Hamilton, Ohio. Have messages sent in varied language."

MR. BAKER IS TO MEET COMMITTEE

Secretary of War Given Opportunity to Appear on Monday in Compliance With Request

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In compliance with his request made in a letter to George E. Chamberlain, United States Senator for Oregon, on Friday, Nelson D. Baker, Secretary of War, will be given an opportunity to appear before the Senate Military Committee on Monday morning when, as Chairman Chamberlain expressed it, "every courtesy will be extended and every opportunity will be given him to make any statement whatever to Congress and to the nation." Inasmuch as the Secretary of War does not wish to correct any of the statements which he made before the committee on a previous occasion, the granting of this permission is contrary to the usual procedure in such an investigation as the one pending.

Asked why, in his opinion, the Secretary of War wants to make this statement, Senator Chamberlain replied that the Secretary would probably set forth in more concrete form what has been accomplished by the War Department. As a matter of common knowledge, the purpose of the Administration so as to offset whatever advantage the critics of the Administration have gained through the Chamberlain indictment.

So far as can be learned at present, the supporters of the War Cabinet bill and the Director of Munitions bill do not expect much additional support as a result of the Senator Chamberlain speech, although the Senator himself, when interviewed on this point, was non-committal and confined himself to the remark that many strong administration supporters had commended him on the stand he had taken "in the name of efficiency."

It is quite different with the country in general. The impression in the capital seems to be that the speech has brought home for the first time to the people the reasons why a reconstruction is demanded, and that it may go a long way to turn the tide in favor of a war cabinet and a director of munitions.

Senator Chamberlain has received hundreds of telegrams and communications of all kinds from all parts of the United States commending him on the stand which he has taken and the issue which he has raised.

GERMANS INTERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINDSOR, Ont.—The three German members of the New York comedy company who were smuggled into Canada by Alphonse Bachelier, the manager, and who was fined \$600 at the Police Court for assisting the Germans into the Dominion, have been interned here because the United States immigration officials at Detroit refused to allow them to reenter the United States. It appears that the three men belonged originally to the German navy or army.

NORTH DAKOTA AND SOLDIER VOTING

Draft of New York Act Tested
Out in Recent Municipal
Election, Is Adopted at a Public
Hearing by the Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—At a public hearing held here by the election committee upon three bills dealing with the voting of soldiers abroad and referred to the committee at the afternoon session of the House, a draft of the New York soldiers voting act, tested out in the recent municipal elections, was adopted.

This action followed a stormy session in the House at which Representative George A. Reishus of Ward County twice charged the election committee, headed by A. M. Hagau, sponsor of the Nonpartisan League's new state constitution introduced at the last regular session, with attempting to throttle for political reasons, legislation seeking to give North Dakotans in the service of their country on foreign soil a voice in the Government.

The committee had reported back for indefinite postponement Mr. Reishus' soldiers' voting bills, which provided for the amendment of the election and primary laws, in order to permit citizens in military service in foreign countries to vote by mail, and had recommended the passage of a bill hurriedly drawn up and introduced at noon as a league measure.

This last named measure provided for a voting commission of three to be named by the Governor to conduct primary and general elections in France or wherever the soldiers chanced to be and appropriating \$10,000 for the expense of such a commission.

The introduction of the league bill quickly followed the arrival of A. C. Townley, president of the National Non-Partisan League, who had come in the morning from Idaho.

All thought of concluding the special session Saturday evening as first resolved was abandoned this evening and Jan. 30 is now set as the probable date.

EVIDENCE GIVEN AT VON RINTELEN TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Developments in the trial yesterday of Franz von Rintelen, former German agent, were not of the nature expected. Hermann F. W. Ebling, former lieutenant in the Germany Navy, who continued his testimony of Thursday, yesterday morning told of the narrow escape of the French liner La Touraine, which the bomb-plotter intended to destroy in mid-ocean; while some of the bombs exploded, he said, the damage was not sufficient to wreck the vessel.

Ebling denied having placed the bomb on board any vessel, as directed by Carl Schmel, former German spy, who is now in Germany, although he owned that he had been connected with the manufacture of the bombs. Franz von Rintelen, during the lull in the proceedings, spoke to Judge Harland B. Howe, alleging that each witness, who had been called, had mentioned the Lusitania, and claimed such action to be unfair and prejudicial to him and the other defendants. Here von Rintelen was reprimanded by Judge Howe for contempt of court.

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Tremont St., Boston

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While serving the purposes of modern merchandizing, this early clearance offers our customers extraordinary savings on apparel that is fashionably correct now and for the next two months or more.

Prices are Reduced
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Women's, Misses' and Children's Apparel and
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SPECIAL NOTE—It must be remembered that all lots are limited, sizes broken and assortments incomplete. So we cannot promise all sizes nor all colors in any style, nor can we guarantee any lots to last. Sales of Before Stock-Taking marked down lots must be final; no credits, exchanges, refunds or C. O. D.s.

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

"Lysis" then comes to what he describes as the most important point of his campaign, evidence of the activities of what he describes as a German firm receiving its orders from Berlin and operating in Paris. He will show, he says, the efforts made by this agency to monopolize the distribution of advertisements from other countries among the French newspapers. He has, he declares, a letter before him

United States in many instances to use the German language, and that it would be to their interest to know that language. He also said that President Wilson had shown a lenient spirit toward the German people and has stated that the quarrel is not with them, but with the rulers of the Empire, and that it was not the province of the individual or of a community to take a less lenient position.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Minnesota Supreme Court on Friday upheld the constitutionality of the state law

Other speakers included Matthew K. Sniffen of this city, Miss M. C. Callius, for a long time a missionary among the Indians, and Robert D. Hall of New York. Practical action was taken by the conference when a resolution was passed suggesting new legislation for the Indians, and in the selection of a committee which should go to Washington to present the matter to the Secretary of the Interior. This committee left for Washington on Wednesday morning.

The question of the advisability of asking for any radical changes in the duty tariff law at this time was raised, and it was said that if a request for raising the special duty to 50 per cent were presented now it would undoubtedly be pigeon-holed in congressional committee and never be heard of again. Undoubtedly, it was

A Massachusetts Congressman said on Friday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "Yes, I think Colonel Roosevelt is the logical man to head the Republican Party and lead it to victory in 1920. I know of no other man at the present time so well fitted to lead the Republican Party as he. In fact, at the present time, I see no opposition to him."

That his visit to Washington is of more significant importance than merely to help "speed up" the war, is generally agreed.

Captain Hall, port warden, who, in the course of his evidence at Tuesday's sitting, made the statement that both Pilot Mackay, who was on the Mont Blanc, and Pilot Hayes on the Imo were men of sober and upright character.

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One of New England's Greatest

February Furniture Sales

Begins Tuesday, January 29th

We have been planning for this big semi-annual furniture selling event for many months. We bought early at the time when prices were lower. Our regular stock is also greatly reduced. Purchases may be made on our deferred payment plan.

An Example of the Remarkable Values

Four-Piece Dining Suite

FIFTH AND SIXTH FLOORS

This handsome Chinese Chippendale Suite, as pictured, beautifully finished in mahogany and oak. An exceptional value.

110.00

Can be bought separate.

Three-Piece William and Mary Dining Suite

Jacobean quartered oak Buffet is 54 inches long, and 48-inch Table that extends six feet, with regular size Serving Table. A well-made and fully finished suite, at

59.45

CHINA CLOSET to match, not illustrated.....**27.45**

4-Piece Bedroom Suites

SIXTH FLOOR

This handsome suite, in mahogany and American walnut finish. A very pretty design, nicely finished.

79.50

Mission Sets, 4 Pieces, Solid Oak

Chairs and rockers have full spring-seat, upholstered in best grade of imitation Spanish leather; Library Table, with under-

shelf; turned oak finish. This is an exceptionally good offer **13.98**

UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS — YALE WORK

MISSOURI LEADS M. V. CONFERENCE

Basketball Team of That University Has Won Four Straight Victories in the Missouri Valley Championship Race

M. V. BASKETBALL STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Missouri	4	0	1.000
Kansas	3	0	1.000
Kansas R. A. C.	1	0	1.000
Washington	1	2	.333
Iowa State College	0	2	.000
Drake	0	2	.000
Nebraska	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Comparatively close scores marked the second week of the Missouri Valley Conference basketball season, when five of the conference members had championship games scheduled. The University of Missouri, University of Kansas and the Kansas State Agricultural College came out victorious in each of the games they played and thus far have a clean record. Washington University and Iowa State College were the losers. Drake University had no game scheduled last week, but lost three contests the week previous and one this week. The University of Nebraska has not yet played a conference game.

Kansas opened its conference season with two victories over the Iowa State team. After defeating the fast Camp Funston five the week before, by playing in exceptional form, the Kansas had a difficult time in obtaining a victory over the Iowans in the first contest. The score was 24 to 21. The Kansas team took a good lead, but was not up to form in passing and could not hold it. Only a few minutes before the end of the contest, the Iowa State team came from behind and tied the count. In the last two minutes of play, Fearing, right forward for Kansas, made two goals, winning the game. Both teams exhibited poor team work. Each team had four chances at free throws. Captain Uhrlaub of Kansas accepted all four chances while Boyd of Iowa State made only one.

The second game between the two teams proved somewhat easier for Kansas. The score was 31 to 20. The Kansas played a much more aggressive game and after starting the scoring were never caught by their opponents. With the score 16 to 1 at the start of the second half, the Iowa team started a spurt; but never succeeded in tying the score. Bunn, a new member of the Kansas team, did exceptionally well at left guard, playing a consistent game. Both teams are made up this season largely from green material and the two games marked the opening of the conference season for each of them. Both schools have developed strong teams from the inexperienced candidates and Kansas, particularly, should become one of the conference championship contenders if the team keeps up the pace started last week, especially after its one-sided victory against Drake this week.

After losing to Kansas, the Iowa State team again met defeat at the hands of the Kansas State Agricultural College. The two teams were about evenly matched, as the 33 to 27 score indicates. For a time the Iowa State team, which is using the short pass, had the Aggies puzzled; but the Kansas State team succeeded in winning by repeated rallies and fast playing in the last half. Much of the credit for the victory is given to Captain Van Trine of the Kansas State team. He made six goals in the first half, four of them in succession, giving a lead that the Iowa players were unable to overcome. The Aggies team is also composed largely of inexperienced men, but they made a fine showing in their initial game.

With two victories over Drake University to its credit, the University of Missouri team kept up its winning record by defeating the Washington University team in two games in St. Louis; but the Missouri team had no easy time in doing it. In each game the victory was by a narrow margin, the scores being 17 to 14 and 26 to 23. Washington had defeated the Drake team the week previous by a larger score than the Missouri team had succeeded in piling up, and as a result, the Missouri-Washington contests were watched with much interest in the conference. The short-pass style of play which the Missouri team is using for the first time in the conference this season did not baffle the Washington players, yet the consistent team work of the Missouri team proved the big factor that enabled the Missourians to get a victory.

While Nebraska has not yet played a conference game, its defeat by the overwhelming score of 45 to 14 at the hands of the Camp Funston team indicates that the team is much weaker this year than in previous seasons. The Nebraska team was unable to cope with the soldier team, which the University of Kansas had beaten a few days previous. Nebraska has always been a contender for basketball honors in the conference; but this year the call to national service left practically no experienced players in the college.

The results of the games of the second week show that there is not a great deal of difference in the relative strength of at least four teams in the conference: Kansas, Missouri, Washington and Kansas State. With the scores as close as they were, any one of the teams may easily figure this early in the season that it has a chance for the championship.

While Drake has lost four straight games, it has the individual high-point scorer in Capt. R. F. Hawley, who

leads the table with 53 points made from 18 field goals and 17 from the foul line. R. R. Uhrlaub, captain of the Kansas team, is second with 40 and Alfred Marquard a close third with 39. The full list follows:

Player and college	Field Goals	Foul Points	Total Points
R. F. Hawley, Drake	18	17	53
R. R. Uhrlaub, Kansas	15	10	40
Alfred Marquard, Wash.	11	17	39
Robert Duncker, Wash.	10	10	28
M. M. Campbell, Missouri	10	8	28
C. K. Mathews, Kansas	12	0	24
S. B. Shirk, Missouri	10	2	22
R. A. Van Trine, Kan. State	7	1	15
O. K. Fearing, Kansas	8	0	16
J. C. Ruby, Missouri	8	0	16
L. W. Wacker, Missouri	8	0	16
Robert Duncker, Wash.	8	0	16
Marshall Boyd, Iowa State	3	12	12
H. L. Miller, Kansas	6	0	12
J. W. Bunn, Kansas	3	4	10
R. H. Earle, Drake	4	0	8
H. E. Lisset, Kansas	4	0	8
Harry Hahn, Iowa State	4	0	8
G. W. Hinds, Kansas State	4	0	8
Harry Viner, Missouri	1	6	7
F. P. Mandeville, Kansas	3	0	6
W. B. Higgins, Drake	3	0	6
H. J. Harper, Iowa State	3	0	6
H. R. Brothelin, Iowa State	3	0	6
C. O. Camp, Washington	3	0	6
E. P. Whedon, Kan. State	3	0	6
P. Stapleton, Wash.	2	0	4
F. H. Abbott, Iowa State	2	0	4
W. L. Merboth, Drake	1	0	2
C. H. Slusher, Missouri	1	0	2
M. J. Linnar, Iowa State	1	0	2
L. E. Wood, Iowa State	1	0	2
A. A. Clark, Kansas State	1	0	2
A. G. LaMar, Drake	1	0	2
Hallquist, Drake	1	0	2

MELROSE SEVEN DEFEATS RINDGE

Wins in Interscholastic Hockey League Contest at Arena — Harvard '21 Meets Exeter

In the Interscholastic Hockey League series at the Boston Arena Friday afternoon, the Melrose High School seven easily defeated the Rindge Technical School team, 7 to 1. The game was well contested throughout the first period, and Melrose High was leading by only 2 to 1 when the half closed. In the second period, however, Melrose tallied five points while Rindge failed to score.

Capt. Albert Sanford of Melrose gave a fine exhibition of hockey and scored five of his team's points. His dribbling was the feature of the game, and several of his shots were from difficult angles.

Other Melrose players who did good work are Leonard, Monegan and Moriarty, while Mutch and Captain Shea stood out prominently for Rindge. A fast game despite the poor condition of the surface, was played between the Harvard informal team and the Brookline High seven on the Charlesbank rink, Cambridge, with the Crimson players winning 1 to 0. The only score came early in the first period, when Cabot received a pass from Rice in front of the Brookline goal, and snapped the puck into the net. The Brookline team was strong on both attack and defense, but could not score, largely because of the fine work of Louderback in the Harvard goal.

The Milton High hockey team defeated the Brighton High School seven in a hard-fought game on the Cunningham rink, East Milton, Friday afternoon, by a score of 3 to 1. The feature work for Milton was contributed by McCarthy, McDonald and Farrell, while McCloskey, Mahoney, Chadwick and McLaughlin excelled for Brighton.

The game scheduled for Friday between the Milton Academy and the St. Mark's teams was postponed by the latter school. As yet no definite date for a play-off has been arranged. This game, when played, will decide the private school hockey championship of the State.

This afternoon the Noble and Greenough seven will journey to Putnam, Conn., to oppose the fast Putnam Academy team, while the Phillips Exeter Academy team will clash with the Harvard freshmen at Cambridge.

CITY COLLEGE MUST CHANGE SCHEDULE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—College of the City of New York has been compelled to cancel all its scheduled basketball games on its local court for the remainder of the season, owing to the authorities closing down the institution's buildings on Saturday to save coal. Games with Pennsylvania, Colgate, Manhattan and Rensselaer P. I. are affected by the ruling.

Manager Goodfriend will attempt to have the college officials sanction the playing of the games on Monday evenings. War conditions have also broken up the team's upstate trip, all the games having been canceled except the one with Union College, at Schenectady.

SEELEY IS VICTOR IN ANNUAL TOURNEY

BELLEAIR, Fla.—The finals all at 36 holes were played Friday in the January golf tournament, the morning's play being over the short No. 2 course and the afternoon round over the harder No. 1 course. The prize winners were:

First 16—W. P. Seeley, Bridgeport, defeated R. T. Riffe, Chicago, 5 and 4.
Second 16—R. S. Porter, Baltusrol, defeated W. L. Allen, Philadelphia, 4 and 1.
Third 16—H. A. Wrenn, Chicago, defeated Louis Brown, Oakmont, 1 up, 37 holes.

FINALS TO BE HELD TODAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This afternoon the final match in the professional handicap squash tennis tournament is to be played at the Yale Club. The contestants are W. A. Kinsella, holder of the world professional championship, and James Mullin of the Racquet and Tennis Club.

OFFICERS FORM A HOCKEY SEVEN

Seventy-Sixth Division at Camp Devens Expects to Be Represented by a Strong Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—An officers' hockey team is being organized at Camp Devens today which promises to make things interesting for other hockey teams in the United States Army cantonments, naval stations and college and school teams. It will be known as the officers' hockey team of the seventy-sixth division.

Lieut. R. C. Deming, athletic officer and hockey player of note, is at the head of the movement and the following officers are among the leading candidates for the team: Capt. W. H. Claffin, former Harvard varsity star and captain; Lieut. T. C. Thacher, former Harvard varsity hockey and football player; Lieut. Hewitt Morgan, former Harvard hockey player; Lieut. Lawrence Murray; Lieut. Augustus Doty, former Harvard player, and Capt. N. C. Harrower.

The squad held its first practice on Robinson Pond today and judging from the interest taken in the work by the candidates, the division will have a splendid team.

MINNESOTA WINS FROM MICHIGAN

Wolverines Lose Fourth Consecutive Game in the Western Conference Basketball Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The University of Michigan met with its fourth consecutive defeat in the Western Conference basketball series here Friday when the strong University of Minnesota quintet battered its way through the Wolverine defense for a 28-to-13 score. The game marked the resumption of athletic relations between the two universities after a lapse of seven years.

The Gopher team outplayed the Maize and Blue in every department of the sport except gamesmanship. The visiting team had the advantage in weight and in training, and only the indomitable determination displayed by the Wolverine players kept the score where it was. The impregnable defense offered by the Gophers forced the Michigan shots, and even when in easy reach of the basket, the weakness of the Wolverine forwards was evident.

The student body turned out to give a warm welcome to the Minnesota team, as a testimonial of the cordial relations that have always existed between the Gophers and Michigan. The summary:

MINNESOTA	MICHIGAN
Gillen, r.f.,.....	L. Ruzicka, Ryechester
Kingley, l.f.,.....	Artson, l.f.,.....
Kingley, l.f.,.....	Artson, l.f.,.....
Kingley, l.f.,.....	Artson, l.f.,.....
Kingley, l.f.,.....	Artson, l.f.,.....
Kingley, l.f.,.....	Artson, l.f.,.....
Kingley, l.f.,.....	Artson, l.f.,.....
Kingley, l.f.,.....	Artson, l.f.,.....
Kingley, l.f.,.....	Artson, l.f.,.....
Kingley, l.f.,.....	Artson, l.f.,.....

F. A. UNGER WINS TWO CONTESTS

Defeats S. Brussel and J. Neustadt in United States National Class C Billiard Tourney

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. A. Unger of Montclair, N. J., showed to marked advantage in the continuation of the United States National Class A 18.2 billiard tournament Friday, when he defeated S. Brussel in the only game played during the afternoon by a score of 150 to 58. Unger now has a firm hold on first place in the final round-robin event, his record being four victories without a defeat. Unger played one of the best matches that the tournament has brought forth. His average was 15 to 27 and his best runs were 33 and 51.

Three games were played in the evening, and in one of these Unger was again victorious, defeating Joseph Neustadt by a score of 150 to 119. With the exception of the Unger-Neustadt match, the play took considerable time in the night games. Averages dwindled to meager proportions and high runs were infrequent to relieve the monotony. J. Lange and G. W. Spear were the victors, the former defeating Augustus Gardner by 150 to 148 and Spear triumphing over S. Brussel by 150 to 103.

WEST POINT VS. WILLIAMS

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The West Point Academy varsity hockey and basketball teams have games scheduled for today with the former meeting the Williams College seven and the latter playing the Springfield Training School five.

PITTSBURGH WINS 36-24

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—University of Pittsburgh defeated the West Virginia University basketball five here Friday evening by a score of 36 to 24.

PRINCETON AT ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Princeton varsity swimming team will meet the Annapolis Academy aquatic stars today in the local swimming pool.

PRINCETON PLAYS THE ELI VARSITY

Orange and Black Expected to Give Yale Strenuous Contest in Intercollegiate Basketball League Championship Contest

STANDING OF THE COLLEGES

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pennsylvania	3	0	1.000
Cornell	2	0	1.000
Yale	1	1	.500
Princeton	1	2	.333
Dartmouth	0	2	.000
Columbia	0	2	.000

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A strenuous basketball game is expected to take place at the Yale University gymnasium this evening when the Princeton varsity five headed by Capt. L. B. Flinn meets the Eli varsity led by C. G. Stradella in the eighth championship game of the Intercollegiate Basketball League and the first between these two teams.

These teams have both met Dartmouth and the University of Pennsylvania and, based on comparative scores, the contest between the Orange and Black and the Blue should be a battle royal. Princeton defeated Dartmouth Jan. 7 by a score of 28 to 7 and lost to Pennsylvania Jan. 12, 28 to 17. Yale defeated Dartmouth, Jan. 12, 29 to 14, and lost to Pennsylvania on Jan. 19 by 28 to 15. The result of these games would seem to indicate that Princeton might be a little stronger defensively with Yale having a possible shade the better of it on the attack.

Penn Is Still Leading

Red and Blue Also Has Highest Individual Point Scorer

The University of Pennsylvania continues to lead the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship standing and unless there is considerable improvement in the work of the other teams or a decided falling off in the playing of the Red and Blue, Coach L. W. Jourdet appears to be in line to bring out a team which will succeed Yale to the title.

When the Red and Blue defeated Yale Saturday by the one-sided score of 28 to 15 and without the services during the whole game of two of its first-string men, it showed that Pennsylvania is quite strong. Cornell is the only other undefeated team in the league; but as the Ithacans had a hard time defeating Princeton, a team which was rather easy for Pennsylvania, it looks as if the Red and Blue would be able to handle the Ithacans when they meet.

Not only does Pennsylvania lead the team championship, but it continues to hold top honors in the individual scoring honors with G. E. Sweeney still at the head, having scored 35 points from six field goals and 23 foul tries. As Columbia was inactive last week, T. J. Farrell Jr., who formerly held second place in the list, has been forced down to fourth place; R. M. Trimble Jr. of Princeton and DeForest Van Slyck of Yale moving up into a tie for second place with 20 points to the credit of each. Trimble has made his from nine field goals and two from the foul line, while the Yale man's are from three field goals and 14 foul tries. The full list follows:

Player and college	Goals	Total Points
G. E. Sweeney, Penn	6	35
DeForest Van Slyck, Yale	3	20
R. M. Trimble Jr., Princeton	3	20
T. J. Farrell Jr., Columbia	3	17
L. B. Flinn, Princeton	2	12
L. H. Tripp, Cornell	8	16
L. R. Davis, Penn	8	16
C. J. Stewart, Cornell	5	16
R. J. Horne, Princeton	5	12
A. M. Stannard, Penn	5	10
C. G. Stradella, Yale	4	8
H. R. Peck, Penn	4	8
J. C. Taylor Jr., Princeton	3	7
Leo Tomberg, Columbia	3	6
H. J. Karr, Cornell	3	6
W. M. Kendall, Cornell	2	6
W. S. Gray Jr., Princeton	3	6
G. T. Shedd, Yale	3	6
F. D. Johnson, Dartmouth	3	6
P. M. Mitchell, Penn	3	6
P. S. Dean Jr., Dartmouth	2	5
N. K. Alexander Jr., Columbia	2	4
Charles Farrer, Columbia	2	4
P. S. Sample, Dartmouth	2	4
L. H. Hamill, Yale	2	4
Willie Bushby, Yale	2	4
G. T. Minahan, Cornell	2	4
R. J. Baker, Yale	1	2
R. R. Larmon, Dartmouth	1	2
T. H. Ainsworth, Dart.	1	2
J. C. Taylor, Columbia	1	2
K. F. Hutchinson, Dart.	1	2
R. E. Blue, Princeton	1	2
H. E. Ramonat, Penn	1	2

SEASON OF 1918 OPENS APRIL 15

Announcement Is Made at Close of Major League Baseball Schedule Committee Sessions

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The baseball season of 1918 for the National League and American League will open on April 15. This was announced Friday night at the close of the three-day sessions of the major league schedule drafting committee. Beyond stating that conflicting dates of games played by the two leagues in the same city had been eliminated to a greater degree than ever before, members of the committee refused to give out any details regarding the schedules.

The schedule for the National League will be laid before the league meeting to be held in New York, February 12. The American League will pass upon its schedule at the meeting in Chicago, February 14. Until the schedules are officially adopted the opponents of the various clubs in the opening games will not be given out.

HOCKEY LEAGUE TO OPEN SERIES

Wanderers Hockey Club of New York Meets Arena Hockey Club in the Boston Arena

LINEUP FOR GAME

Team	Wanderers	Arena
Rice, l.w.	McCarthy	McCarthy
McNeil, c.	Wellington	Wellington
Synnot, r.	Roach	Roach
Myra, r.w.	Crovet	Crovet
Nowell, c.p.	Hefernan	Hefernan
Martin, p.	Dufresne	Dufresne
Storey, g.	S. Lewis	S. Lewis

The opening game of the newly formed National Amateur Hockey League will take place in the Boston Arena this evening when the Wanderers Hockey Club of New York meets the Arena Hockey Club seven, and a hard-fought contest is sure to take place as these two teams are among the best in the eastern part of the United States.

The games in this league have nothing to do with the Amateur Hockey League of the past few seasons, and the winning of this year's series will in no way affect the holding of the Amateur Hockey League challenge trophy by the Boston Athletic Association which won it first in the season of 1915-16 and successfully defended it in the season of 1916-17.

The Wanderers Club has a number of star players in its lineup, among them being Roach, formerly a member of the Boston Arena seven and one of the best schoolboy hockey players ever turned out by Boston English High School. He is very fast and has had a lot of experience playing against the United States and Canada. He handles his stick well and is very clever at dribbling the puck.

Two other star players in the New York lineup are McCarthy and Hefernan. They were members of the Crescent Athletic Club and have had a lot of experience playing together. Teamed with Roach, they can furnish a very formidable attack, and it takes remarkable ability to keep them from shooting the puck into the net.

The Arena Hockey Club seven has improved quite a bit during the past week and should be nearly in top form this evening. While the loss of J. H. Murphy is still keenly felt, it is expected that it will not slow the team up as much as it did when the Charlestown Navy Yard seven was played the last time. Rice, Synnot, Myra and McNeil will make up the forward line and this should keep the defensive players on the Wanderers seven pretty busy. Nowell, Martin and Storey will make up the Arena defense.

KANSAS WINS IN GAME WITH DRAKE

Takes Third Consecutive Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Game, 61 to 24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Outplaying her opponents in every department of the game, the University of Kansas basketball team won its third consecutive Missouri Valley conference basketball game here Friday night from the Drake University team with a 61-to-24 score. After Capt. R. F. Hawley, star of the Drake University, scored the first field basket after 30 seconds of play, the University of Kansas five took the lead on field baskets by Capt. R. R. Uhrlaub and O. K. Fearing, and held it until the end of the game.

Although H. R. Lasslett, star right guard, was not in the game, the crimson and blue five succeeded in giving Drake University one of the worst defeats that has been given a team here for a long time. The blue and white athletes should keep the mercy of the crimson and blue players at all stages of the game.

Captain Uhrlaub was the largest point-getter for Kansas caging 10 field baskets and one free-goal. C. K. Mathews, center, was the next highest point-getter for Kansas, with seven field baskets. The entire Kansas team played well. Captain Hawley was the individual star of the game, however, making 22 of Drake's 24 points. During the first half of the game he caged six field baskets and two free ones, while in the last half he succeeded in connecting for two field baskets and four free ones. Hallquist was the only other Drake player to make a basket. The first half ended with the score standing 27-16, in favor of Kansas.

The summary:
KANSAS
Uhrlaub, l.f.,.....

**ALFREDO DE ORO TO
PLAY IN CHICAGO**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Differences between Alfredo de Oro and August Kieckhefer over the world three-cushion billiard champion ended Friday, when a compromise agreement between the players was reached. It was decided that De Oro would play in Chicago some time before Feb. 8. The proposal was that De Oro play in Chicago if he received a bonus of \$300, the contest to be part of a program in aid of the billiard players' war fund.

BONUS IS ARRANGED FOR G. C. ALEXANDER

CHICAGO, Ill.—Pitcher G. C. Alexander has arranged for a bonus settlement with President C. H. Weegman of the Chicago National League Baseball Club and will appeal his draft classification, according to information given out here Friday evening.

Weegman returned Friday from Omaha, where he conferred with Alexander relative to the pitcher's demand for a bonus for signing, but immediately left town. Alexander was placed in Class 1 by his draft board, but will appeal for a Class 2 classification. Weegman is quoted as saying, "It is understood that he agreed to give Alexander \$5000 as a bonus."

CHAMPIONSHIPS AT GOLF BARRED

United States Association Votes Against Holding Title Competitions During War and Reinstates Francis Ouimet

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following the policy adopted last spring when the United States entered the war, the United States Golf Association will not hold any championship tournaments this year or until the war is over. This was definitely decided upon at the annual meeting of the association, which took place in this city Friday evening and at which 77 of the clubs belonging to the association were represented.

No decision was taken regarding tournaments being held by the various clubs, that being left to each club to decide for itself; but it is generally expected that the same course as was pursued in 1917 will be followed out this year and that there will be a large number of club competitions with some patriotic events as well

PRICE-FIXING OF WOOL OPPOSED

National Growers Association President Declares Members Feel That Real Patriotism Demands That They Resist Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—"If the wool industry is to be turned over to anybody, we woolgrowers want it to be turned over to the United States Government; and even then, we feel that real patriotism demands that we resist any price fixing, or any other thing likely to prove destructive to the industry, because we believe, at this time, that the flocks and herds of the country are necessary to winning this war. And while there may be a tinge of selfishness in our attitude, we hope it may be an enlightened and patriotic selfishness." This was the sentiment expressed by Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers Association, in commenting upon the claims made by the National Retail Clothiers Association at Chicago, before the efficiency committee of the National Council of Defense.

"If the retail clothiers propose to regulate the price of wool and cotton," Mr. Hagenbarth continued, "it is their intent manifestly to hold prices as low as possible. Now, who is to regulate the prices of retail clothing? The woolgrower favors any patriotic way to win the war, but he does not conceive that patriotism consists in turning the wool industry over to people who have axes to grind.

"The great danger in price fixing is that there might be confusion between prices of wool just prior to the war, and those obtaining at the present time. This means nothing unless we take into account the cost of production. At first glance, 100 per cent in the increase of the price of wool looks big. But if it costs 200 per cent more to produce wool, there should be a corresponding increase in prices received by the woolgrower. The latter does not want to see a repetition of the great mistake made when the country was wrongly led to believe it should eat no lamb or mutton."

Mr. Hagenbarth was asked for the comment on the recent claim made in Washington that the Government had lost a chance to save \$150,000,000 by not accepting the offer last April of the Boston Wool Trade and other associations to take over the wool clips then in the country, at current prices, or in other words, that the Government had lost that amount, and he replied: "That is the veriest nonsense, as you may see, when I tell you that 100,000,000 pounds of wool in the grease, will clothe and make all the necessary relocations for one year of an army of 1,000,000 men. Therefore, it is reasonable to presume that not over 100,000,000 pounds of wool were involved at that particular time. The wool was offered at a price of 50 cents per pound in the grease; but later, the government requirements were filled at prices ranging around 65 cents. The spread between the two prices was 15 cents. Therefore, the maximum amount involved could not have been over \$15,000,000 in the possible loss to the Government.

Even this, however, is, of course, a great sum in itself and should not have been diverted from the Government into the hands of speculators who later furnished the necessary wool to the Government at advanced prices. The offer to the Government in April was genuine and should have been accepted, but owing apparently to departmental red tape, the woolgrowers and the dealers were turned down. Who was to blame and why, Congress will, no doubt, find out."

SIR IAN HAMILTON AND THE CENSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An interesting expression of opinion from Sir Ian Hamilton in connection with the Gallipoli report has appeared in the press. Sir Ian expresses very emphatically his dissatisfaction with the way his efforts to bring the tremendous efforts in Gallipoli into the home of the humblest people in Britain were countered by the censor. Passages in his dispatches were, he states, "turned by some miserable people somewhere into horrible bureaucratic clichés or dead languages."

In a foreword to a reprint of his Dardanelles dispatches, published in volume form, Sir Ian further states: "The publishers tell me," he says, "that the first reprints of my Dardanelles dispatches have all been sold, and I am as glad as if these large sales had brought me in a fortune."

"Why? Because they show that the fame of the fighting of our invincible sailors and soldiers has spread itself over the land."

"Invincible? Did they not sail away? They sailed away, but not because they lost a trench or a gun; not because of the Turk, nor yet because of the Germans. As to the reason—in war time no soldier is free to say what he thinks; after a war no one cares what a soldier thinks."

This is how Sir Ian wrote to a statesman in June 26, 1915: "From my individual point of view, a hideous mistake has been made on the correspondent side of the whole of this Dardanelles business. Had we had a dozen good newspaper correspondents here, the vital life-giving interest of these proceedings would have been brought right into the hearts and homes of the humblest people in Britain. Instead of that I wrote cables, of which I may at least say they are descriptive, as far as official phraseology will permit, and they are turned by some miserable people somewhere into horrible bureaucratic clichés or dead languages."

"As for information to the enemy,

this is too puerile altogether. To think that it matters to the Turks whether a certain trench was taken by the Seventh Royal Scots or the Third Warwick is just really like children playing at secrets."

"And this is how he wrote to a friend in power: 'You seem to see nothing beyond the mischief that may happen if the enemy gets to know too much about us; you do not see that this danger can be kept within bounds and is of small consequence when compared with the keenness or dullness of our own nation. 'Democracy and autocracy must fight with their own weapons. If they change foils in the scuffle, then, like Hamlet and Laertes, they are both of them doomed.'"

Quoting from Napier: "Napoleon's troops fought in bright fields, where every helmet caught some beams of glory; but the British soldier conquered under the cold shade of aristocracy; no honors awaited his daring, no dispatch gave his name to the applauds of his countrymen; his life of danger was uncheered by hope, his death unnoticed." Sir Ian says: "Should the same reproach be leveled against us by our sons? Was the colder, darker shade of the censor to replace that of the aristocrat? Never, if I could help it, and so I wrote as I have written."

CHEVRONS FOR WAR SERVICE OVERSEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An army order states that chevrons are to be awarded for service overseas undertaken since Aug. 4, 1914.

The following will be eligible to participate in the award:

Officers and soldiers of the regular army, special reserve and territorial force and officers, naval ratings and royal marines of the royal naval division.

Officers, soldiers and followers of the Indian Army and Indian Army Reserve.

Officers and soldiers of overseas forces.

Native troops in East and West Africa.

Members of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, retired members of the army nursing service, members of Queen Alexandra's military nursing service for India and overseas nursing services.

Members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Civilians attached to British forces in an official capacity.

Native labor corps.

Chinese labor corps.

Members of officially recognized voluntary aid detachments.

Personnel working under the joint war committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and under the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association, if under the direct authority and supervision of the War Office.

Personnel of the Women's Legion employed under War Office authority.

The chevrons will be red and blue.

The red for service on or before Dec. 31, 1914, and the blue for service on or after Jan. 1, 1915. All additional chevrons after the first will be blue.

They will be made of worsted embroidery, 1/4 inch wide, the arms 1 1/4 inches long, and will be worn inverted on the right forearm. The red chevron will appear below the blue.

They will not be worn on great coats.

The chevrons, it is explained, are not to be regarded as being in the nature of a reward, but as a distinction for overseas service. They may be worn, if desired, in plain clothes by retired officers, ex-officers, pensioners, ex-soldiers and others who would, if they had remained in the service or continued in any of the employments detailed in the order, have been entitled to wear them on uniform clothing; but no issue will be made from Government stores.

The date for the award of the first chevron will be the date when the individual left the United Kingdom in the case of those coming from home; and Aug. 5, 1914, in the case of those serving abroad on that date. In the case of overseas troops the date of leaving their own country, or, where employed in local operations, the date of crossing the frontier or of beginning to take part in active operations.

Additional chevrons will be awarded for each successive aggregate period of 12 months' service outside the United Kingdom; in the case of overseas troops, away from their own country or within a sphere of active operations.

The qualifying service for additional chevrons need not be continuous. It will include periods of leave up to one month where the individual returns overseas at the conclusion of each leave.

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NEGROES OF SOUTH LOYAL IN CRISIS

Speakers at Tuskegee Conference Commend Efforts Toward War Thrift and Cooperation—Good Results Are Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Strong representatives of southern opinion and influence discussed national problems at the recent two-day Negro farmers' conference at Tuskegee Institute. The trend of the most important speeches has been indicated by a special representative of The Christian Science Monitor as follows:

Crawford Johnson of Birmingham, Ala., who is the State Director of War Savings for Alabama, declared that all our citizens must realize that this is a personal, individual war, for which everybody must work. "This is a war of every man, woman and child who calls himself or herself an American." He explained in detail how the colored people of Alabama, for example, who number 1,000,000, could help the State raise \$70 per capita in 1918. Later he met a special committee of Negro leaders who will undertake to carry the thrift campaign message to all their people in Alabama.

Robert R. Moton stated that every Negro minister would be asked to preach a sermon on thrift, and that every child who could work would be asked to earn money with which to buy thrift stamps.

C. W. Hare of Tuskegee, who is a member of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees, declared that southern white leaders had great faith in the Negro people. "The South, as a whole, has met most bravely the present crisis," he said. "You are an important part in the wheel that must turn on toward final success. Alabama has always had white men who would cooperate with colored men. Your success has meant our prosperity. The Tuskegee trustees are proud of this school's leadership. Today you are drinking of the fountain of patriotism and hope."

Miss Charl Ormond Williams, superintendent of schools, Shelby County, Tenn., who has under her direction more than 200 colored teachers and 16,000 colored children of school age, said that by July 1 Shelby County will have put another \$60,000 into Negro school work. "Every thinking white person," she said, "is taking the Negro seriously. Nowhere have I seen any more patriotic audiences than I have seen here at Tuskegee Institute."

The aims and methods of the United States Food Administration were forcefully presented by Robert H. Mangum of Salem, Ala., director of public information for the Food Administration of Alabama, and J. S. Godfrey, agricultural agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Jackson Davis of Richmond, Va., field agent of the General Education Board, urged the building up of schools that will help people where they are, and the anchoring of good teachers to schools which they themselves, have helped to improve. Today there are at work in 11 southern states, well-trained white agents, "unofficial statesmen," who are supervising and helping develop the colored schools.

James L. Sibley of Montgomery, state agent of Negro schools in Alabama, declared that the greatest work was that of creating among the people a sense of duty to provide school facilities for all classes of society.

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, a specialist of the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., and author of the recent report on "Negro Education," of wide interest among educators, declared, in summing up the Tuskegee convention, that "colored

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people need every type of education. They need to be guided by men and women of the broadest vision and deepest insight."

"Democracy is a word," he said, "which applies to education and to every phase of life. Tuskegee Institute is the home of democracy and education. Other schools will, in time, be compelled to be democratic. The educational philosophy of Booker T. Washington was not simply industrialism, but the adaptation of training to the needs of the people. Adaptation may demand the use of books, the use of farming, or the activities of the kitchen."

GERMANS URGED TO DECLARE LOYALTY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—To blot out German propaganda in Allegheny County and formulate a plan whereby loyal German-Americans can assist the United States and her allies in the prosecution of the war, says the Pittsburgh Post, resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Public Safety Committee of Wilkesburg, proposing that German societies in America organize at once an American propaganda in accordance with purely American ideals and thus throw off the cloak of suspected disloyalty, weed out the seeds of Prussianism that may have found root in the county, and prove to the world that they stand uncompromisingly for democracy.

FOOD PRICES IN CINCINNATI LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Following vigorous steps taken by Cincinnati's Food Control Committee and Price-Fixing Committee, the first price reductions in foodstuffs have been announced and it is expected others will come.

It is announced that in response to the demands of the Food Administration, both the retail and wholesale grocers have organized on a cooperative basis. One of the first moves of the wholesalers was to agree on a plan of cooperative buying along the lines outlined by Food Controller Blume. The retail grocers as one move in economy have decided to discontinue premium and trading stamp systems.

SUBSIDY FOR SHEEP RAISING PROPOSED

Efforts of Massachusetts to Promote Industry Include Introduction of an Aid Measure in the Legislature

Payment of a state subsidy for the encouragement of sheep and cattle raising in Massachusetts is contemplated along with other measures being advanced by the more-sheep movement, which has gained considerable headway in the eastern United States. Some who view the situation optimistically believe if these measures are actively prosecuted, many of the abandoned farms in Massachusetts, as elsewhere, may be rehabilitated and made highly productive in the next five years.

The State Legislature has been asked to authorize a subsidy equal to half the cost of fencing acreage for grazing and pasturing sheep and cattle, on condition that the owner or lessee of the pasturage shall maintain not less than two sheep or one head of cattle for every acre, for a period of at least two years.

Backers of the proposition, which was presented by Senator George A. Hastings of North Adams, hope this subsidy will encourage mill workers and others to leave their urban occupations and settle on the nearly 400,000 acres of available sheep land in Massachusetts, and that as a result the State will soon be producing vastly more than the present meager 25 per cent of its agricultural consumption. Further, they believe these agriculturalists will be important in checking what appears to be an industrial decline in New England, since agriculture is essential to maintain industries.

Urbanites with little capital can procure loans through farm loan banks for stocking farms with sheep, it is explained. This will be another important factor in enabling Massachusetts to emulate the example of Maine, where, recent statistics show, the sheep-raising industry is on the increase for the first time in more than two-score years.

Accompanying the proposed subsidy

for Massachusetts sheep and cattle owners, is the proposed amendment of the state laws to require the restraint of dogs, in the interest of sheep raising. The draft recommended to the Legislature by the special commission does not meet with unqualified approval of all, but the sheep men hope satisfactory legislation of this description can be framed at the present session.

ONTARIO ISSUES NEW LAND REGULATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Government has issued new regulations regarding land settlement, and, henceforth, those desiring to take up land in the Province will be required to make an affidavit that they are British subjects and will obey all the laws, rules and regulations of the Dominion and of the Province.

The declaration reads in part: "I will obey unreservedly all the laws of the Dominion of Canada in force in the Province of Ontario, including all laws relating to the militia and military service, and also provincial laws, statutes, rules and regulations of every character whatsoever that may be in force from time to time."

"I understand that failure to comply with any of the promises or declarations made herein shall, in addition to any other penalties to which I may be subject, entail forfeiture without compensation of all my rights and of any moneys paid on account of the purchase of the land."

It is also stated that, for the duration of the war, no application to purchase crown lands for settlement purposes by a male of military age will be accepted, unless accompanied by a certificate of unfitness or proof of rejection or exemption, or until approved by the Minister of Lands.

All applications for land must be presented at Toronto, and only the best type of settlers will be accepted.

It is expected that when the war is over returned soldiers in large numbers will desire to take up land in Northern Ontario; and in the meantime no land is to pass into the hands of any man who is not loyal to British institutions and those ideas for which Canadian soldiers have fought.

AMATEUR FARMERS IN RHODE ISLAND

State Board of Agriculture Reports That 2500 Acres of War Gardens Were Planted Near the Large Industrial Centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Amateur farmers living within a short distance of the large industrial centers of the State planted 2500 acres of "war gardens" last year, according to report of the Rhode Island State Board of Agriculture submitted to the assembly on Thursday. Many persons planted small or kitchen gardens last year who never before touched the soil for purposes of cultivation. The State board declares that the result was very satisfactory.

The corn crop of the State, which includes the famous Rhode Island "white-cap," was increased last year in spite of adverse conditions.

The state board believes that marketing conditions, which have been unsatisfactory, can be improved so that the farmer can come in closer touch with the consumer.

The utilization of prison labor for the benefit of the farms of the State is advocated, and the Assembly is urged to grant the necessary authority to the Commission on Penal and Charitable Institutions.

The dairying conditions of the State are in need of improvement according to the report. It is estimated that there are 1000 less milk cows in the State than a year ago, while many dairymen who have operated successfully in former years, have retired from the business, principally through the difficulty in obtaining help. In the opinion of the state board, the Rhode Island farmer must be encouraged to stay, to maintain the strength of his herd and increase it if possible, while the consumer must be willing to pay more than 8 or 9 cents a quart for milk.

The State Board sees a partial solution of the milk question, either in the establishment of cooperative distributing plants or the taking over of the entire distribution system by the State. The consumer must cooperate in the work in order to reduce some of the cost of delivery.

Formal public opening of

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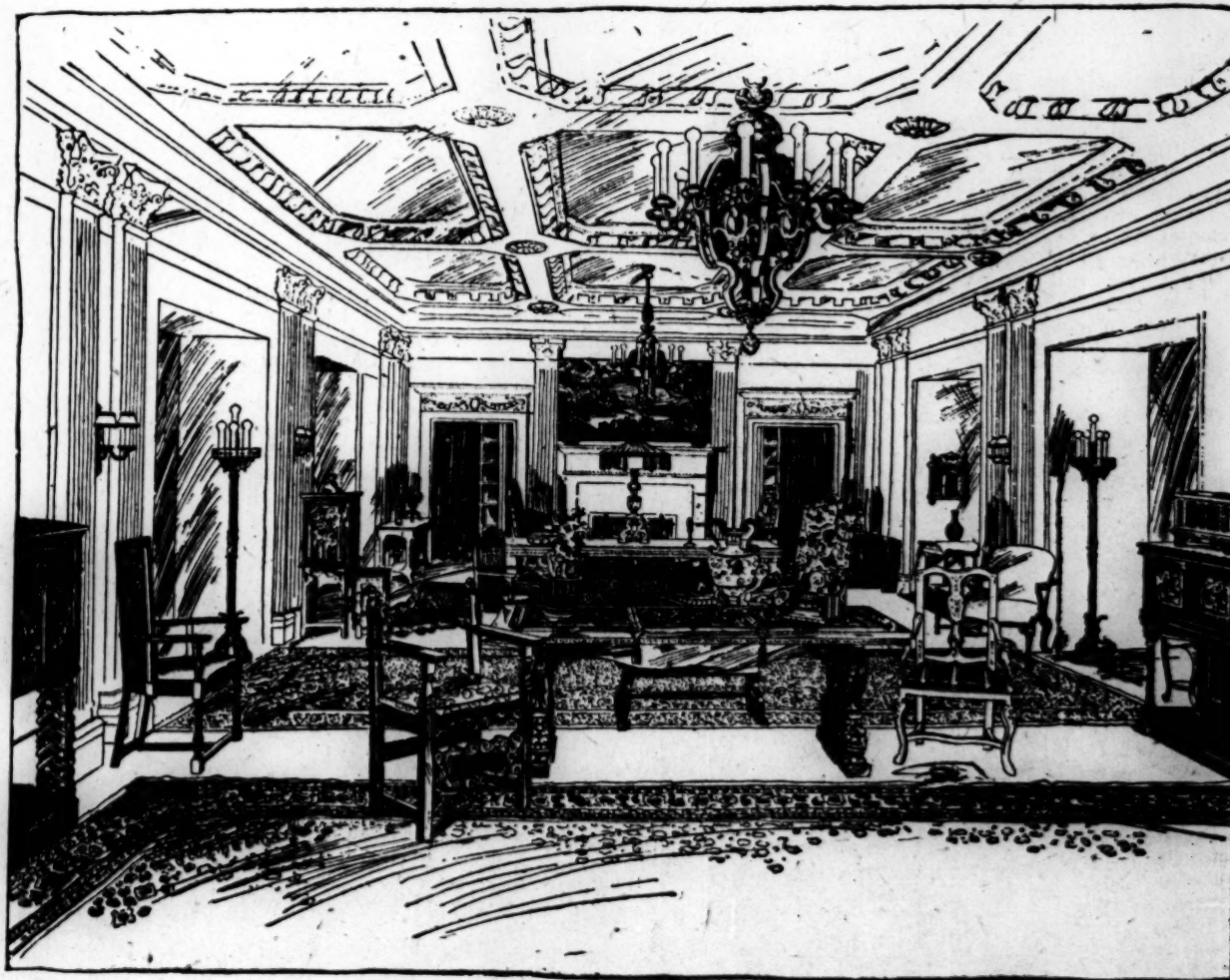
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Mandel Brothers
CHICAGO

COALITION IDEA IN THE PROVINCES

Movement in Canada to Achieve
Unity of All Parties in Pro-
vincial Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—A new phase in the political life of Canada is developing with some rapidity through the prairie provinces. It is a widespread movement in favor of union government in provincial affairs. Winnipeg, which lays claim to leadership in the persistent endeavors which preceded union in federal politics, is also the hub of the new development.

The current session of the Manitoba Legislature is expected to witness the crystallization of preliminary steps into a proposal on the floor of the House by government supporters that the Liberal Government, headed by the Premier, Mr. Norris, be reconstructed into a government representative of all parties that will eliminate friction in provincial affairs until the war ends.

The first murmurings of party consolidation, provincially, followed closely on the heels of the federal election, when a demand sprang up for the removal from office of those cabinet ministers who refused actively to support union candidates in the dominion arena. This suggestion later gave way to a wider belief that the trend of events justified the fullest cooperation in provincial government in order to achieve undivided strength for war problems, including the conservation of resources and increased production of foodstuffs, two items of peculiarly provincial scope.

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the situation is practically identical. Each province has a Liberal Government with a numerically weak opposition. In Alberta four of eight cabinet ministers and a number of influential private members gave their active support to anti-union candidates. The Ministers who adopted this attitude were the Hon. C. W. Cross, the Hon. Wilfrid Gariepy, the Hon. Duncan Marshall, the Hon. George P. Smith and, to some extent, the Hon. John R. Boyle. A. G. McKay was the leading private Liberal member to campaign against union. This division leaves the Premier, Mr. Stewart, the Hon. A. J. McLean and the Hon. C. R. Mitchell as the only ministers who followed the wave of public opinion in support of union. Pressure is being brought to bear on Mr. Stewart to clean up his Cabinet by making it representative of public opinion in regard to the war. The influences which he has to combat are very strong, and nothing but the firmest support of public opinion and united support from those who have hitherto been political opponents will enable him to accomplish union.

Saskatchewan is also the scene of union efforts, but the situation there gives less promise at this time than does Alberta. The Hon. W. R. Motherwell and the Hon. George Langley were the only ministers in that province to oppose union actively in the federal election. Most of the other ministers were brought into line by the Hon. J. A. Calder for the period of the campaign, but immediately following it, they lapsed back into party men for provincial purposes. Provincial union proposals are finding little sympathy there now, for the Government still has several years of life, before an appeal to the electorate is necessary.

Manitoba is the chief hope of the Unionists, but even here it is realized that nothing but great pressure can bring it about. The Premier, Mr. Norris, who, after endorsing the famous Laurier resolution of the Liberal convention of last August here, came out in support of union, announces that he believes in the elimination of party strife for the duration of the war. But thus far he has not split up his purely party Cabinet and brought in representatives of other interests.

Progress, however, has already been made in Manitoba. In the North Winnipeg by-election, the first Union Government candidate ever elected to a Canadian Legislature has been returned by a large majority. He is Robert Jacob, lawyer and erstwhile president of the North Winnipeg Liberal Association. He was nominated by Liberals and Conservatives to fight for union in provincial affairs, and this week took his seat in the House. Four other Liberal members of the House, R. N. Lowry, A. J. Lobb, George Prout and D. A. Ross have also gone strongly on record in favor of union in provincial affairs. It is believed that these five men, during the present session of the House, will bring down a resolution urging the adoption of the system they believe necessary to the best conduct of affairs in war time. To back them up, the electors of the North, Center and South Winnipeg ridings and of Brandon, the four most popular constituencies in the province, have organized permanent Unionist committees which embrace the leading Conservative and Liberal workers.

POSSIBILITIES OF A POLISH ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

PARIS, France.—An article on the nucleus of a Polish army at present existing in Russia and its future possibilities has recently appeared in L'Homme Libre over the signature "A Polish Lover of France." Such an army, the writer declares, might be made to amount to 700,000 men. It must be admitted he says, that Poles have shown themselves worthy of their ancestors. It was with the help of the Polish reservists that the raid on East Prussia was carried out, and the Siberian regiments who stood like a wall against the first German rush on Warsaw included 75 per cent of Polish soldiers, while according to

General Korniloff the finest feat of arms on the eastern front was carried out by a regiment of Polish lancers. These facts and others like them, have not, however, sufficed, says the writer, to make the diplomatists of the Entente change their usual routine, although in May 1917, the Polish military committee asked for their help in the formation of a powerful national army. They might, he considers, have approached the Provisional Government on the matter, and in its uncertain position it would have been likely to listen to the Allies' advice. However, nothing was done and Mr. Kerensky replied to the Poles that in taking them out of the army he would be depriving it of its best elements, thus, so the writer maintains, leaving these elements exposed to the danger of being swamped in the corruption of the late Russian Army.

The writer states that he is the son and brother of officers and that he had many opportunities of studying the Russian Army. The soldiers were poor, ill-fed, and dull, and they had one fixed idea namely the picture of a powerful and wealthy demon called the "Bourgeois." Yesterday the Russian soldiers leveled this supreme insult at the Allies and the cadets, today at the "Generalissimo" Krylenko, who to his shame be it spoken, actually traveled first class instead of in a cart drawn by animals; tomorrow this epithet of "Bourgeois" might be addressed to Lenin and Trotsky, and then let them look out for their own necks. Without waiting for a treaty of armistice, the Russian Army was demobilizing itself on a gigantic scale and the soldiers were going back to their homes pillaging as they went. Russia hardly counted any longer as a military factor and the hopes of a renaissance seemed distant.

By the side of this shapeless and anarchistic mass, the writer declares that disciplined elements still exist, distinct from, yet within, the Russian Army, to whom the Allies might look, and that the most powerful of these elements is the Polish army, for in spite of difficulties that great idea has taken shape. In the course of last summer a first division was formed at Bychov, and then a second and a third. They had artillery and aeroplanes and would be ready in the spring to take over sections of the eastern front. The writer goes on to quote from an article written last August by M. Markof in the *Outro Rosii* on the Polish troops he had seen at Bychov, describing their fine bearing and excellent discipline. These, he says, were the troops who replied to the delegates of the soldiers, "We have officers who know what they are doing, and if we choose to obey them that is our own affair," whereupon the emissaries from the Soviet retired, calling the Poles "bourgeois, counter-revolutionists and Kornilovists."

The writer declares that this little Polish army numbers 80,000 perfectly disciplined men at the present time and that whole trainloads of Polish soldiers who have left their Russian regiments are arriving daily at the Polish base, Round Minsk, he says, 200,000 men are encamped, waiting to be enrolled. The general commander-in-chief, Dowbny-Musnicki, is maintaining good order in the region of Minsk and Mohileff and has driven out the local soviet as well as the Bolshevik hordes.

This army, the writer considers, might serve as a bond between the different and somewhat incongruous bodies on the eastern front, the Cossack army, the Tzchecho-Slovacks, and possibly even the Ukrainian army. With help from the Allies the Polish army might amount to 700,000, and the Germans, if it knew that such an army existed on their flank could not leave the eastern front quite unguarded. Why not encourage these hopes, asks the writer? Perhaps one day in the spring the white eagle of Poland might fly over the occupied plains of its country and raise a general insurrection there.

THE DRAGON ON THE LINTEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Annamites are among the far eastern peoples who are fighting in the great cause which has drawn East and West together. It is curious to find at the entrance to their camp in France a carved lintel representing the dragon of Eastern legend. Not Eastern only, but Western as well is the dragon tradition. The Annamites would probably be surprised to find a ceremony which obtains in Japan, the dragging in triumph through the streets of a town of the effigy of a huge reptile, repeated in Tarascon in Southern France. The monster in Tarascon is known as the tarasque and is locally supposed to have been killed by St. Martha. England, Scotland and Wales have all their own dragon killers. The dragon in the Welsh tale of Peredur is the crocodile of Egypt, as was the dragon of the Babylonians slain by Daniel. St. George is the English dragon killer, and, in the Twelfth Century in Scotland, the "Worm of Wormington" is slain by the Laird of Laristone. So that the dragon over the entrance of the Annamite camp in France is not, after all, quite such a stranger as he appears to be at first sight.

HOME FOR ORIENTAL Y. M. C. A.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The new building of the Oriental Y. M. C. A., a branch of the Central Honolulu association for the exclusive use of the young men of oriental races, should be ready for occupancy next month. The structure will cost \$45,000. Money was raised both in Hawaii and in Japan, the latter place donating \$15,000, a large part of which was the gift of Baron Shibusawa, Japanese statesman.

DAYLIGHT SAVING URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Halifax Board of Trade has passed a resolution urging the bringing in of a daylight-saving law for the whole of the country.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Non-Essential Industries

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.—A keen student of business in the United States asserts that not more than 15 per cent of the general factory output of the country will be needed to run the war at top speed during 1918. More factory capacity may be needed, he states, when the armies are increased. But the 15 per cent is all that can be used, considering present shipping facilities. There has been talk of 500 to 600 non-essential industries in this country being denied coal or transportation so as to free up all business not directly connected with the war. This investigator of American business declares, after careful research, that not more than a handful of industries are, strictly speaking, in this unnecessary class. This being in the last analysis a war of industrial resources, government needs must be supplied with the utmost liberality. All the material that the Government can use and ship to France, as well as to supply home troops, must be the first concern of every patriotic business man. Once all this has been provided, the manufacturer should run to capacity so that business will be vigorous and profitable, well able to stand high war taxes, able to pay remunerative wages, because the people in turn must have abundant means with which to pay war taxes and buy war bonds. If thousands of men lose their jobs, if business is disorganized by closing many industries, there will be general paralysis of trade. The non-war manufacturing plants must not use up materials necessary to the war, occupy labor needed for the war, hamper war transportation. The slogan should be: Supply war needs liberally then keep business running to the limit. A nation must be prosperous and busy to conduct the most energetic war. An overwhelming force behind the front is as necessary as strong trench lines.

Luxury Easily Spared

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.—The traveling public may as well get used to making long trips in day coaches, for until this war is over there will be a decidedly reduced number of parlor cars in operation on American railroads. It is not that parlor cars are needed for service abroad or for the hauling of coal at home; it is merely that the day coach carries a larger number of passengers with a smaller amount of power and labor than the more luxurious conveyance. In regard to their necessity, sleeping cars and dining cars take precedence over parlor cars; the latter constitute a luxury and are the first to merit elimination. Sleeping cars are necessary on long trips; dining cars save schedules by saving the necessity of stops for meals. But parlor cars merely make travel pleasant for those who can afford them. All trips but those of necessity are to be discouraged. Our ancestors survived inconveniences of travel a hundredfold worse than any we are threatened with, and there is no reason for grumbling if the parlor car is sidetracked temporarily.

Wheatless Days

TOLEDO BLADE.—They are talking at the Food Administration offices of making wheatless day a law. The results of asking for volunteer sacrifices are that disappointing. On a certain railroad running south, we could last spring see communities which seemed all war gardens. Then the train would pass through towns in which not a garden could be seen. It was plain that in one town there had been organized intelligent booming for back yard farming, in the neighboring town, no propaganda of the sort which was worth the mentioning. We believe that this is the trouble with wheatless day. The Government's distress has been brought home to certain communities. Other towns, cities and districts have remained callous and indifferent simply because they have not been made to realize the necessity for sacrifice. Law will serve the purpose. But so also would agitation if carried on rightly. It would be so much more creditable to Americans, so much more satisfactory if this doing without bread were kept a matter of volunteering, that we hope legislation will not be asked for until the Food Administration is convinced no community has been left insufficiently pleaded with.

ROME AND TAKING OF JERUSALEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—It was certainly a happy idea which led the authorities of the schools of Rome to celebrate the taking of Jerusalem by a procession of the scholars and university students to the monument of the poet Tasso, the author of "Gerusalemme Liberata," on the slopes of the Janiculum Hill. The procession assembled in the Piazza Venezia, and made its way, headed by the communal band and a platoon of the students at the military college, down the Corso, across the Tiber by the Garibaldi Bridge and along the Via Garibaldi till it came to the tree known as Tasso's oak, beneath which, as tradition has it, the poet used to sit in meditation. Besides the scholars and their teachers, representatives of different associations and a number of persons belonging to one or other of the allied nations were present, among other well-known people being the Mayor of Rome and Signor Berenini, the Minister for Public Instruction, who is a member of the Reformist Socialist Party, Professor Mariani, and several communal councilors. Meantime, the bells were ringing in all the churches in Rome, filling the air with their

sound and imparting a sense of victory to the occasion.

When the bells had ceased ringing, Signor Benedetto, the communal assessor, spoke for the Mayor of Rome and said that the whole civilized world was rejoicing in the most significant event of this righteous war. Only the day before, he said, the German Emperor's soldiers and the soldiers of the Emperor of Austria, had been helping the Turks to defend Jerusalem. Honor was due to England for the fact that she, together with France and Italy, had planned and carried out the preparation for the liberating expedition, thus forcing the Turks, in a few months, to abandon the holy places in Palestine. The unity between the Allies for the purposes of the war made them feel confident that, when peace came, an alliance among those civilized nations who were worthy of the name would be the great result of the world conflagration and the sign of a finer Christian civilization.

Signor Berenini, who was listened to with the utmost attention, said that a greeting went out from Rome, whence the light of the civilization had shone forth, to liberated Jerusalem, the city which was the cradle of a religion of love. Their poet, he said, had sung of the deeds of the heroic liberators of the Holy City, he had sung the great crusades of the world, and his verse was magnificent in its exaltation of the courage and determination of the strong and its insight into the future. Signor Berenini spoke in praise of the armies which had freed the Holy City, and said that a hymn of peace seemed to be hovering over Rome that day. They wished for peace, the peace which wished all men to be brothers, which wished a league of love to reign in the world, not a German peace, nor the peace of the Kaiser, which meant subjugation for the peoples of Europe. Signor Berenini's words evidently made a great impression on his audience. The *Giornale d'Italia* declares that he showed himself that day to be a most effective popular orator, and that it was a very long time since any minister had struck so lofty a note in speaking.

RULING ON POULTRY FEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Under orders made by the Food Controller the use for the feeding of animals and poultry of wheat, rye, barley and rice which are fit for manufacture into flour for human food is prohibited. Mr. Prothero wishes to impress upon poultry keepers the necessity for strict compliance with these orders. The compliance of the poultry industry under present conditions can only be justified if the feeding stuffs employed are such as are allowed by the Food Controller's orders and are in the main unfit for human consumption. Mr. Prothero warns poultry keepers that they must not rely on being allowed to continue to feed oats and maize to their birds. Poultry keepers should face the fact that for an indefinite period—certainly for some time after peace is declared—the reduced harvests of the world will leave very little grain available for poultry. Should it become necessary later on to ration supplies of feeding stuffs for poultry, only the birds of proved utility could be recognized. The president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, therefore, strongly advises all poultry keepers to dispose of poor layers and unnecessary cocks immediately. In view of the shortage of dry chick food, poultry keepers should adjust their hatching operations to the amount of food suitable for rearing which they can secure.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Maj.-Gen. Tanker H. Bliss, chief of staff of the United States Army, who is to represent the United States at the Supreme War Council of the allied nations, in Paris, graduated from the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., and was an honor graduate of the Artillery School of the army. He entered the artillery arm, and ever since has specialized in that field, though conversant with other departments of army activity. In 1884 he was recorder on the board appointed by the then President to report on the military value of interior waterways of the United States. In 1886 he was a professor in the naval war college. For seven years he was inspector of rifle practice. In the war with Spain he made a creditable record of administration in the occupation of Porto Rico, and when transferred to Cuba after the United States assumed temporary control, he was assigned to supervision of the insular customs service, and for four years did the work in a masterly way, justly and accurately, and eliciting praise from the Cubans. Since that time he has seen service in the Philippines and has been through several Mexican border campaigns. He was one of the first representatives of the army to visit France and study conditions there. Having made his report to the War Department and the President he now returns to Paris to share in the deliberations of the military leaders of the Allied Powers, and to act as an intermediary between them and the authorities in Washington.

Sir Alexander Butterworth, who is a member of the British Conciliation and Arbitration Board for government employees, has been general manager of the North Eastern Railway since 1906, and has had a wide experience in dealing with men and affairs. Educated at Marlborough College and London University, he was a barrister of the Inner Temple, and entered the solicitors department of the Great Western Railway in 1883. Seven years later he became clerk to the Bedfordshire County Council, and in 1891 was appointed solicitor to the North Eastern Railway, a position which he held until he became general manager in 1906.

Miss Maude Miner, who, by the nomination of Governor Whitman of New York, is the first woman to go on the State Probation Commission, is now secretary of the New York State Probation Commission, and is a recognized national authority on problems dealing with juvenile protection and probation. She is a native of New York City, graduated at Smith College in 1901 and then proceeded to Columbia University where she specialized in study of sociological problems. From 1906 to 1909 she was in charge of the probation service of the magistrates' courts of the city of New York; but this followed a period of service as a teacher in women's colleges. Miss Miner has been an active organizer of many of the forward looking societies that now enroll the women of New York City. She established the Waverly House, which is a temporary home for girls released on probation by officers of the New York City courts. She has written prolifically about the subjects which she has investigated and come to conclusions about; and her promotion to her post at Albany, where she can deal with the Empire State, is a natural one for an

executive to make who is intelligent and sympathetic.

J. B. A. Morrow, who has been placed, by Dr. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, in general charge of distribution of coal, both anthracite and bituminous, is general secretary of the National Coal Administration, and was formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., where he acquired a full knowledge of the problems of mining and shipping fuel. This is not the first time that he has served the Government, as he formerly was assistant secretary of the Federal Trade Commission. He will bring to his important task specialized knowledge and the confidence of two important elements in the problem, the coal producers and the coal transporters.

Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, who is protesting against any policy of conservation of fuel by state and federal administrators which permits schools to remain open while schools are closed, has held his present position since 1916, when he came to Boston from Maine, where he had occupied a similar office for nine years. Mr. Smith is a native of Portland, Me., who, after studying at Westbrook Academy, Maine, and at Tufts College, Massachusetts, entered the teaching profession, and within the borders of his own State built up a reputation for ability and administrative efficiency that led ultimately to his being put in charge of Maine's educational system. During his administration he did much to establish on a better basis the status of the rural school, and to give the calling of teacher greater dignity within the Commonwealth.

GENERAL GEORGESCO RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—According to a Reuter message, General Georgesco, representative of the Rumanian Army attached to the British headquarters, has recently returned from France after presenting to Sir Douglas Haig, at the command of the King of Rumania, the Rumanian Royal Order of Michael the Brave.

FISHING ISSUES TO BE DISCUSSED

Problems Between United States
and Canada to Be Considered
at Boston Meeting

Additional information on the international conference formed for consideration of fishery questions arising between the United States and Canada, which is to meet in Boston beginning Jan. 31, is furnished today by the Boston Fish Bureau. The meeting will be held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, starting at 10 a. m., and the object is to hold several hearings on questions now before the conference, and which will be made the subject of inquiry. Among the questions to be considered are:

1. That American fishing vessels, however propelled, resorting to Canadian ports for the purchase of bait and supplies, the shipment of crew, and the landing of catch, be authorized to do so on the granting of a license for which an annual fee of \$1 per vessel be charged.
2. That American fishing vessels be allowed to sell their fish in Canadian ports for the Canadian markets, subject to customs duty, as well as to sell in bond.
3. That Canadian fishing vessels be allowed to purchase bait and all other supplies and outfits in United States ports or waters on equal terms with American fishing vessels.
4. That Canadian fishing vessels be allowed to take their catches to United States ports and sell them there, subject to customs duty, if any.
5. That fishing vessels of either country, visiting ports in the other country, be given clearance for the fishing grounds if they desire.
6. That the United States Government prevent American lobster smacks from fishing off the Canadian coasts during the closed season for lobster fishing on such coasts.

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WHAT CANADA HAS
DONE IN THE WARSir Frederick Smith, Speaking in
Toronto, Summarizes the Do-
minion's Great EffortSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The three-day campaign for \$3,000,000 for the Toronto and York Patriotic Fund was launched at Massey Hall on the evening of Jan. 21, the great auditorium being far from adequate to accommodate the enormous crowd who desired to be present to hear the distinguished speakers, Sir Frederick Smith, British Attorney-General, and the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada.

Sir Frederick's address was full of eulogy for the Canadians. When war broke out and France was needing assistance, he said, "we had but two hours in which to decide whether we would join with her. We had no time to consult our colonies. We had to act upon instinct. France, fearful of the onset of the great German military machine, begged for men. No swifter work had ever been done than that which brought into existence one of the most brilliant divisions ever mobilized, the First Canadian Division. Camps, as soon as the war broke out, sprung up like mushrooms, but no camp had ever grown more quickly than the great camp at Valcartier. As long as the history of this war is taught in the schools of Canada the historian will give a high place to the exertions and efforts of Maj.-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes. Some said Sir Sam had made mistakes. Well, Lord Kitchener had made mistakes, and no man ever made armies who did not make mistakes.

Referring to the Canadians at the second battle of Ypres, Sir Frederick said that if they had given way the whole line would have been compromised and broken, and Lord French had told him, at the time, that the second battle of Ypres was no less critical than the first.

"You have raised a large and brilliant army," he continued, "and you have carried out immense contracts for munitions. Between one and two thousand million dollars of contracts for war materials and ships have been let in Canada, 50,000,000 shells have been made in Canada and shipped to England, 160,000,000 of contracts for ships have been let in this country, 89 ships are being constructed under those contracts, 150 airplanes a month and extra parts are also being manufactured here, 600 airplanes are being supplied by Canada to the United States, 300 already having been shipped, the remainder to be delivered within 30 days."

Speaking of the United States, Sir Frederick said he had traveled all over the industrial and agricultural sections of the Republic, and he believed the people there were "as determined to win the war as we are ourselves." He also expressed the opinion that the great majority of Germans in the United States are loyal to the country in which they live, the proof of his contention being that they "had given their sons to the draft and their bodies to stand in the trenches in your cause and my cause."

The Duke of Devonshire went rather minutely into the work of the Patriotic Fund, of which he is president, and among other things said that he had never been associated with a body of men actuated by a higher sense of responsibility and by a deeper belief in what the people of Canada have entrusted them to do than the officers of the fund. "If there is anything that needs remedying," he said, "we went to know, realizing the trust placed in us, that we have the fullest confidence of the people of Canada behind us."

Sir William Hearst, Mayor of New York, and Lieut.-Col. E. B. Hardy, president of the Great War Veterans Association, also made short and effective addresses.

PROF. J. A. McCLELLAND
GIVEN BOYLE MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—Ever since its foundation in the year 1731, the Royal Dublin Society has occasionally honored Irishmen who have distinguished themselves in research, and it has now added the name of Professor McClelland to its list of Boyle medalists. Lord Rathdown, president of the society, made the presentation on the recommendation of the committee of science. Professor McClelland holds the chair of experimental physics in the National University.

The Boyle medal commemorates the work of an Irishman, the Honorable Robert Boyle, who lived in the Seventeenth Century, in the days of Newton and Hooke, and as Professor Joly remarked, his influence was felt over the entire range of physical science at that time. "He first distinguished between a mixture and a compound. He defined the elements in a manner strongly prophetic of the most modern speculations of our own times—as all compounds of one universal matter, to which the constitution of the entire visible part of the universe was to be ascribed." Virgil's words which mean "happy is he who is able to understand the causes of things" are inscribed on the medal.

Professor McClelland has latterly served with distinction on the State Advisory Council for Research.

The report which recommended him for the medal says: "The claim of Prof. J. A. McClelland to receive the Boyle medal of the Royal Dublin Society is based upon research in many branches of natural science. But primarily in those which deal with ionization as resulting from addition of electrons to gaseous molecules or to aggregates of such, and with the more recently discovered forms of radiation associated preeminently with radioactivity."

In the first field Professor McClelland in 1899-1901 did much work on the nature of flame conduction. In 1903 the ionization of the atmosphere

was dealt with and the subject was resumed in 1912 when a study of the electric sign of rain drops led him to important conclusions as to the nature of the larger and less mobile ions of the atmosphere. Quite recently (1916) his work on photo-electric effect advances our knowledge of a great natural source of ionization which has intimate bearing on the processes of vegetable life.

The second field of work has proved to be even more fruitful. It is not too much to claim for Professor McClelland a high position as pioneer in investigating the nature of the radiations associated with radioactivity. So long ago as 1897, he showed that the Leard rays, like the cathode rays, consisted of negatively charged particles. In 1904 he showed that radium emanation is not charged. In 1905 he proved the complex character of the secondary radiation due to beta and gamma rays. He recognized that negatively charged particles constitute the secondary radiation, these particles attaining very high velocities. And most suggestive of all, is his discovery that secondary radiation from the elements increases in amount with the atomic weight. This work was done in 1905 and communicated to the Royal Dublin Society. It is, very evidently, of much importance. It has since been confirmed and extended by others. It shows primarily that secondary radiation or scattering of electrons is an atomic property. It is, in fact, additive, as Professor McClelland proved in 1906; the elements carrying unequal their characteristic effects into their compounds one with another. The elemental scattering follows their periodic classification as based on other physical properties. Very intimate chemical relations are attended with closely similar elemental scattering. In 1907 Professor McClelland, working with F. C. Hackett, showed that the periodic law could also be traced in the absorption of beta radiations.

Professor McClelland's work has been attended with that inspiration which is the first attribute of secure and sound advance. His work on ionization has been used by Sir J. J. Thomson in his work on conductivity through gases. His discoveries on secondary radiations have been the starting point of much similar work done, not only in England, but abroad. Most of his principal papers find a place in the transactions of this society.

Of Professor McClelland's other work, for the Royal Dublin Society during the many years of sustained interest in its affairs, and more especially in its scientific advancement, it is not easy to speak too highly. As a teacher his pupils speak gratefully of his devotion to their interests. His beneficial influence has extended itself to the sister institution, the Royal Irish Academy. More recently he has served with distinction on the Advisory Council for Research instituted by the State.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES
IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Labor Gazette for December states that the general level of retail prices of the principal articles of food in the United Kingdom at Dec. 1 showed a very slight decline as compared with Nov. 1, 1917. During November, the Gazette states, decreases in the prices of salt butter, meat, potatoes and margarine were nearly counterbalanced by advances in those of fish, eggs, milk and bacon, with the result that prices on Dec. 1 were 105 per cent above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 105 per cent a month earlier. The outstanding feature of the month, the Gazette states, was a fall of 13 per cent on October's average price of salt butter, due to official restrictions on the price of Danish butter which came into force during November, prior to which the Danish produce had commanded extraordinarily high prices.

For margarine and for potatoes, the Gazette continues, the decline amounted to about 3 per cent on the prices of a month ago, while meat showed a further average drop of nearly 2 per cent. The principal advances were a rise of 10 per cent for fish and 9 per cent for bacon. Milk (in the provinces) and eggs showed smaller increases in prices. Flour, bread, fresh butter, cheese and sugar remained at about the same price as a month earlier.

Compared with July 1914, the average advances in the prices of beef and mutton ranged from about 75 per cent for British legs of mutton to 161 per cent for frozen breasts of mutton. Milk, butter and cheese had approximately doubled in price, and bacon had more than doubled; the prices of sugar and fish were nearly three times those of July, 1914, and those of eggs still higher in proportion. With eggs and fish, however, the increase is partly seasonal while with sugar it is in part due to additional duties. Relatively small increases were recorded for margarine, 65 per cent; flour and bread, over 50 per cent; and potatoes, nearly 40 per cent.

LEAGUE WILL AID
MINNESOTA FIGHT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Ten campaign speakers, sent by the National Anti-Saloon League, will make 500 speeches in Minnesota next spring for state and national prohibition. It is announced today, following a meeting of the headquarters committee of the Minnesota Anti-Saloon League, says the Minneapolis Journal.

The speakers will include Richmond P. Hobson, Alabama; Malcolm R. Patterson, former governor of Tennessee; the Rev. Sam Small, Georgia; Dr. A. C. Bain, Ohio; John G. Woolley of Chicago; the Rev. Louis Albert Banks, Philadelphia; the Rev. Milo Young, W. J. Herwig, and others.

STATE APPEALS
TO ITS FARMERSCalifornia Agriculturists Asked to
Put Production Program on
Patriotic BasisSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A state-wide conference on the agricultural situation in California was held in San Francisco on Friday at which 300 members of the agricultural production board of the State Food Administration were present. The urgent needs of the United States and its associated nations were set forth by Ralph P. Merritt, State Food Administrator, and a definite appeal was made to the farmers of the State to put their production program on a patriotic and not a money-making basis.

Dean Thomas F. Hunt of the Agricultural College of the University of California, chairman of the Agricultural Production Board, called upon all citizens to follow the example of Canada in its widespread and generous cooperation for farm production. Compulsory labor laws, the wider use of women in industry in order to release men for farm work, the abolition of non-essential occupations and the prohibition of the liquor traffic were among the measures recommended.

Professor Gordon H. True, of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, and a member of the Live Stock Association in California, reported that the situation is not only serious but disheartening. Thousands of cattle are dying for want of feed, he said, many stockmen having lost half their herds. Stockmen are, however, unwilling to sell their cattle to those who will buy, or to purchase feed when it is available, the reason for this being lack of good business methods and a desire to take chances on the coming of rain that will start the growth of feed.

BRITISH SUPPORT
FOR THE LYONS FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England.—The members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce were recently addressed on the subject of the Lyons Commercial Fair by Mr. J. A. Victor, its Manchester representative. The fair is to be held from March 1 to 15, 1918.

The idea of holding a fair at Lyons originated, stated Mr. Victor, with Senator Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, in 1915. He had seen the possibility of creating a big business exchange at that city to take the place for the allied and neutral countries, of the Leipzig Fair, which, before the war, used to attract such a large amount of the continental trade. The French were very anxious to do business with British manufacturers and wanted them to send representatives direct to the fair, where they would talk with the buyers from France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, South America, and the French colonies in March of every year. The British and French authorities had agreed to provide passports to Lyons at the time of the fair to every British exhibitor; and by special permission of the Ministry of Finance the French Customs Office were going to allow all samples for Lyons to go free of duty. Licenses would not be required for goods for the fair whose importation to France or exportation from England was prohibited. Arrangements were being made for sending all the samples together by special service to Lyons to be delivered at the exhibitors' stalls a few days before the fair. Mr. Victor said that he knew that because of shortage of raw material and of labor, most British firms were already receiving as many orders as they could deal with, but conditions would not always remain like that and they were invited to come and make new business connections and work together with the French for the welfare of their two countries.

Mr. Charles Lancaster, who proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Victor, said that while there was no doubt whatever of the willingness of the British nation to cooperate in the Lyons Fair, the severe restrictions attending efforts at present existing, and which had increased very seriously during the last 12 months, made it impossible at present to extend to their French visitors anything substantial in the matter of exhibits. But the measure of that inability was also the measure of their earnest desire to do so whenever conditions became easier. The fair was another instance of the French determination to continue in the future the entente cordiale which had been in existence for such a long time.

Mr. Bickersteth, who seconded the vote, proposed that manufacturers and merchants should try to arrange to send their samples to the fair, whilst the officials on the spot might arrange for showing them and giving catalogues to prospective buyers after the war.

Mr. W. H. Nicholls said that the members of the toy and fancy trade section of the chamber were anxious to contribute to the fair, but government restrictions prevented them from doing as much as they would like. It might be taken for granted, however, that samples of Liverpool toys would be sent.

REPLY IS MADE TO
MRS. HUMPHRY WARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—In reply to Mrs. Humphry Ward's recently published letter opposing the Woman's Suffrage clauses of the Representation of the People Bill, the committee of the Edinburgh branch of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association have written to the press to point out that Mrs. Ward

bases her whole conclusion on a hypothesis and that the hypothesis rests entirely on the views expressed by Mr. Arthur Henderson.

"We, as Conservatives," the letter continues, "are not prepared to accept Mr. Arthur Henderson as an infallible judge. We prefer to remember that the judgment of the last four leaders of our party—Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, and Mr. Bonar Law—has been given in our favor. Nor do we suppose that the newly enfranchised women will necessarily be more revolutionary than the newly enfranchised men. It is generally conceded that women are more conservative than men are, and make for law and order. Mrs. Humphry Ward rejoiced in the addition to the register of a vast number of our sailors and soldiers, yet it might equally be held possible for this vast number to include the instrument by which its (the Labor Party's) revolutionary principles will be carried through."

Would anyone dare to deny our sailors and soldiers their just rights on purely problematical grounds? Why, when Mrs. Humphry Ward turns to the women among the new voters, does she at once view the claims from a lower plane? There is such a thing as justice for its own sake.

Mrs. Humphry Ward builds on imagination in telling us to look to Russia to realize what will be the outcome of enfranchising the women of this country—"national dishonor, confiscation, oppression, wholesale unemployment, destruction of wealth of all kinds." Surely the lesson Russia supplies today is clear to all who care to read—the danger of reform too long delayed and rights too long ignored.

TEACHERS ASKED TO
PLEDGE LOYALTY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Public school teachers in the territory of Hawaii have been called upon by the Department of Public Instruction to express at once their loyalty to the United States and its Allies. The department has gone on record as refusing to tolerate lukewarm Americans or persons possessing pro-German tendencies in its teaching staff, and all teachers who feel that they cannot teach loyal Americanism and remain true to American institutions and ideals will be asked to resign. There are nearly 1000 teachers in the territory.

BREWERS USE LESS ALCOHOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Acting on its own volition, the Honolulu Brewing & Malting Company has reduced the alcoholic content of its beer from 3.72 to 2.75 per cent.

EMBROIDERING,
Knitting and Crocheting
Classes Daily

Four competent teachers are now at your service—their sole duties are to teach the new stitches in knitting, crocheting and embroidery. Even though you do not know the first thing about the work, you may learn just as well as anyone how to make those good-looking sweaters, socks for soldiers, slippers, etc.

It does not matter where you buy your material—instructions are free just the same. Classes daily, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4—Second Floor.

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Harriet Frank
MEN'S & BOY'S OUTFITTERS
LOS ANGELES

60 years of serving the public

PAPER MAKING
IN AUSTRALIACommonwealth Possesses Many
Growths From Which Paper
May Be MadeBy The Christian Science Monitor special
Australian correspondent

ADELAIDE, S. Australia.—The world shortage of paper has brought into increased prominence the question of the production of fibrous materials for the manufacture of paper. In common with other countries, Australia has not overlooked this possible new industry for the supply of her own local markets. Up to the present the large timber-producing countries have been the principal field for investigation. In Canada the wood-pulp industry has assumed enormous proportions, no less than 320,000 tons of paper-making materials being produced. In that dominion the total area of land covered by timber is anything between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 acres, of which about half are covered with timber of commercial utility. In 1912 its estimated value of forest products amounted to nearly \$28,000,000. In these great northern forests there is a practically inexhaustible supply of timber, notwithstanding the tremendous losses sustained by fire. Newfoundland, again, offers immense possibilities for the development of pulp wood, and in India the vast bamboo-producing forests, covering millions of acres, are opening up a new source of supply, as it has now been established that this tree forms one of the principal fibers from which paper can be produced. Other sources of supply from various Indian fibers are at present receiving searching investigation by the authorities in India. In the forests of South America there are doubtless vast possibilities which are as yet untouched.

In Australia the constantly increasing demand for paper is chiefly met by imports from England, Canada, and the United States, but it is indisputable that Australia possesses many growths from which paper can be manufactured successfully, such as the prickly pear and grasses allied to esparto. In Tasmania which is famous for its variety of forest trees, it is probable that the time is not far distant when the production of wood pulp will form an important industry. Probably the most widely dispersed paper-making material indigenous to Australia is the Cyperus textilis. This is a very good fiber plant which is found in every part of Australia where swamps exist, and is easily convertible into pulp for making good writing paper. It is a peren-

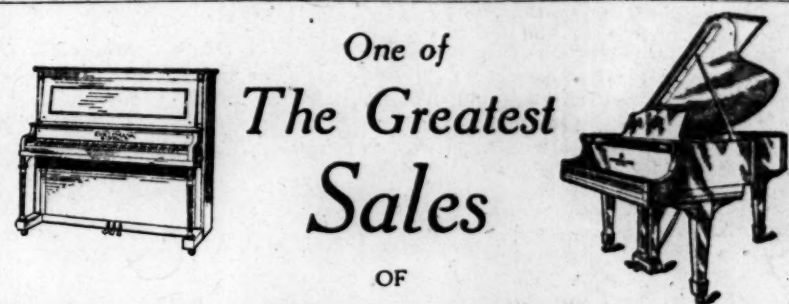
nial plant, and annual cuttings give excellent returns for small areas. The sword rush which grows in the tropical parts of Australia along the sea coasts also makes good paper. Other promising materials which may be mentioned are the following: sedge grass, false sedge, black reed or cutting grass, shining rush, nodding rush, sea coast rush, small rush, tall sword-grass, slender sword rush or mat grass, coast sword rush, tussock grass, and club rush.

In South Australia, the chief material must be straw, as mechanical wood pulp is out of the question, and chemical wood pulp is too costly. Of all the states, South Australia is the most favorably situated for the manufacture of paper from straw, as there are produced annually, within 100 miles radius of Adelaide, upward of half a million tons of straw. It is calculated that 115 tons of paper can be prepared from a mixture of 81 tons of straw pulp, 34 tons of chemical wood and 10 tons of china clay, and to produce 81 tons of straw pulp, 180 tons of straw is required. This material is chiefly used in Europe for the production of boards and packing paper, and also for the manufacture of higher grade paper, comparable with esparto papers. Boards and packing paper are made entirely from straw, but for the higher grades of paper it is usually considered desirable to improve the straw pulp by the addition of other superior pulps. It would therefore, be very advantageous and probably necessary that any accessory pulps required for mixing the straw pulp should be obtained from local materials. Possibly this will lead to new agricultural developments in the production of local grasses.

MINE WORKERS BAR
DISLOYAL FACTIONConvention Votes to Keep From
Its Membership I. W. W.
and the Working Class UnionSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America yesterday voted to bar from the union any member of the Industrial Workers of the World or the Working Class Union. The matter came before the convention on Thursday afternoon in the form of a recommendation by the Committee on Constitution. The recommendation also provided that any member of the United Mine Workers of America who is also a member of the banned organization should give up his membership in one organization or the other.

Another clause of the recommendation removes the provision from the constitution which prohibited members of the Boy Scouts from becoming members of the Mine Workers. The action in regard to the I. W. W. and Working Class Union was designed to clear the mine workers of any suspicion of sympathy with either of the radical organizations which have been suspected of disloyalty and sedition. Speeches were limited to five minutes yesterday in order that the convention may be able to complete its business and adjourn tonight. The subject of pension is the most important one to be considered.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET RATHER IRREGULAR

Trading About as Dull as Ever,
With Fluctuations Narrow
Again—Mexican Petroleum
Weak—United Fruit Higher

For still another time little of importance occurred in the New York stock market in the early part of today's short session. Trading will not be resumed until Tuesday morning. Prices were irregular, with trading dull. Fluctuations were generally narrow again. Mexican Petroleum lost a point, and General Electric was heavy, but Canadian Pacific advanced a large fraction. There were several declines of half a point, and a corresponding number of small gains.

In the first few minutes of dealing on the Boston stock exchange this morning, about the only thing of interest was a sale of United Fruit at a point higher than yesterday's closing figure.

The New York market displayed more strength late in the first half hour.

Net gains of a point or more for the short session were recorded by Goodrich and General Motors. Losses were shown by American Smelting, General Electric and Corn Products. Boston Elevated moved up a point on the local exchange and then receded a good fraction. United Fruit gained more than a point. Both Fisheries also was higher.

New York total sales, 240,500 shares; \$2,436,000. For the week, 2,112,000 shares; \$22,024,000.

BOSTON RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

A condensed statement of the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, at the close of business Jan. 25, shows:

RESOURCES	
Gold and gold certificates:	
In settlement fund	\$34,290,000
In bank	13,865,300
5% redemption fund	2,000,000
Gold with foreign agencies	3,675,000
Gold with Fed. Res. agents	4,354,420
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc.	5,345,652
Total reserve	\$103,330,372
Bills discounted and bought:	
Commercial paper	\$18,657,027
Member bank collateral notes	4,187,158
Bank acceptances	9,307,200
United States bonds	609,750
One-year Treasury notes	2,194,000
Investments	2,150,000
Government deposits in banks	49,329,164
Fed. Res. notes on hand	4,882,585
Res. notes on hand	875,100
Res. notes outstanding	125,000
Total resources	\$226,447,370
LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in	\$5,928,950
Surplus	75,101
Government deposits	55,175,321
Due to member banks	79,136,241
Due to other Fed. Res. banks	5,001,028
Cashier's checks	14,579
Fed. Res. exchange drafts	210
Fed. Res. notes outstanding	80,754,420
Other liabilities	300,615
Total liabilities	\$226,447,370

COARSE GRAINS MOVING SLOWLY

CHICAGO, Ill.—An elevator interest estimates 4,500,000 bushels of corn and 500,000 of oats in transit in leading grain states, almost all of it east of the Mississippi River. This is expected to move gradually to terminal markets. With the present low temperatures the movement is regarded as likely to be heavy at any time. Western roads are fairly well cleared from snow, but are heavily short of cars. Motive power has been affected by the sharp drop in temperatures and it takes two engines to do the work of one under ordinary conditions.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver, 87 1/2¢ off 3/4¢.

LONDON, England—Bar silver was 1/4¢ lower today at 43 1/2¢.

BOARD TO CLOSE AT NOON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The board of managers of the New York Produce Exchange has decided to close the exchange at noon Monday, at the proposal of the Food Administrator.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Probably snow late tonight and Sunday; east to northeast winds increasing Sunday.

For Southern New England: Snow late tonight or on Sunday; colder.
For Northern New England: Fair and colder tonight; cold wave in interior Sunday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 27.10 a. m. 26
12 noon 28

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany	26	New Orleans	60
Buffalo	28	New York	28
Chicago	18	Philadelphia	34
Denver	24	Pittsburgh	18
Cincinnati	22	Portland, Me.	14
Des Moines	10	Portland, Ore.	42
Indianapolis	50	San Francisco	56
Kansas City	29	St. Louis	30
Nantucket	32	Washington	28

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:04 High water, 10:45
Sun sets 4:50 10:45 a. m. 11:17 p. m.
Length of day 9:46 Moon full 10:14 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:19 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions of the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Alaska Ju.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Alaska Gold	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Alaska-Chal.	19	19 1/2	19	19
Am B Sugar	77 1/2	77 1/2	77	77
Am Can.	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Car Fr.	72	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Am Car Fr. pf.	109	109	109	109
Am Cot Oil	28	28	28	28
Am H & L	12	12	12	12
Am H & L pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Int Corp.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Linseed	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am Lins. pf.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Loco.	56	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Am Loco pf.	96	96	96	96
Am Smelt	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Am Steel	60	60	60	60
Am Sugar	105	105	105	105
Am Tel. & Tel.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am Woolen	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Anacanda	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Atchafson	84 1/2	84 1/2	84	84
Atchafson pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81	81
Atchafson pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Bald Loco.	60	61 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2
Balt & Ohio	51	51	50 1/2	50 1/2
Batoplas	1	1	1	1
Beth Steel pf.	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Beth Steel pf. ret.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
BFGoodrich	43 1/2	45	43 1/2	45
BFGoodrich pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97	97
Booth Fish	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Brook R T	42 1/2	43	42 1/2	43
Butte & Sup.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Cal Petrol.	15	15	15	15
Can Pacific	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Can Pacific pf.	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Can Motor	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Ches & Ohio	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53
CM & St Paul	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.	74	74	73 1/2	74
Chl R & P	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Chl R & P pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Chl R & P pf. ret.	61	62	61	61 1/2
Chl & Alt.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Chl & Alt. pf.	20	20	20	20
Chl & Alt. pf. ret.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16
Chlno Corp.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
CC & St L	28	28	28	28
Col Fuel	35	35	35	35
Col Gas & El.	33	33	33	33
Corn Prod.	33	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Corn Steel	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Cuban Sug.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Cuban CS pf.	80	80	80	80
Del & Hudson	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Denver	3	3 1/2	3	3 1/2
Denver pf.	8	8	6 1/2	6 1/2
Erie	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Erie pf.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Gas W & W	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Gen Chem	165	165	165	165
Gen Electric	130 1/2	130 1/2	129	129 1/2
Gen Motors	116 1/2	116 1/2	116	116 1/2
Git Nor pf.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Git Nor pf. ret.	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Has & Bar	35	36 1/2	35	36 1/2
Ill Central	95	95	95	95
Inspiration	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
Int Con Corp.	74	74	73 1/2	74
Int Con Corp. pf.	43	43	43	43
Int Mer Mar.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Int Mer Mar. pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
In Nickel	28 1/2	29	28 1/2	29
In Paper	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan City	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Kelley Tires	44	44	44	44
Kenne Corp.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Lack Steel	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Louis & N.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Max Motor	26 1/2	27	26	27
Maxwell pf.	57	57	57	57
Maxwell pf. ret.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mex Petrol.	91	91	89 1/2	90 1/2
Miami	32	32	32	32
Midvale St.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Mo Pac wif.	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Mo Pac wif. pf.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44	44
Nat C & C	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Nat Enamel	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	44
Nevada Con.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
NY Central	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
NW & W	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
O Cities Gas	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Penna	46	46	45 1/2	46
P-A pf.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.	82	82 1/2	82	82
P & W Va	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
P & W Va pf.	66	66	65 1/2	66
Pullman	112	112	112	112
Ray Con	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Reading	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Repub & S.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Rep & S pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95	95
Ry Steel Sp.	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Sav Arms	61	61 1/2	61	61 1/2
S-Roeback	150	150	150	150
Sinclair Oil	33	33	32 1/2	32 1/2
Sloss Shef.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
So Pacific	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
So Ry	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
So Ry pf.	58	58	58	58
Studebaker	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Stutz Motor	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	42
Tenn Corp.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Texas Co.	149 1/2	150	149	149 1/2
Union Pac.	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
United Fruit	120	120	120	120
U S C I P	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
U S Rubber	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
U S S & R	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
U S Steel	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Utah Copper	81 1/2	82	81 1/2	81 1/2
Utah Steel	133 1/2	134	133 1/2	134
V-C Chem	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Wabash	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Wabash pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
West Union	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Westinghouse	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
W & L E	9	9	9	9
White Motor	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2

Woolworth... 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2
W-O pf... 76 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2
Woolworth... 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2

GULF STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIARY SALE

Strength in Atlantic, Gulf stock is accompanied by rumors of the sale of the company's subsidiary, the Mexican Navigation Company. It is understood that negotiations to this end have been in progress for about three weeks and it is possible that the sale will be consummated.

If it is, it will be the seven larger ships of Mexican Navigation that will be sold. Their tonnage amounts to between 15,000 and 20,000 tons. It is possible that more than \$3,000,000 in cash will be realized from the sale of these boats.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Premier Hughes of Australia announces a new war loan of \$200,000,000.

Sales of war savings certificates and thrift stamps from Dec. 1, 1917, to Jan. 23, 1918, amounted to \$25,221,720.

Prices at the Boston Chamber of Commerce auction of 3736 bales of Australian wool on Friday, ranged from 61 to 90 cents a pound, or an average of 75 cents, compared with an average of 90 cents on the opening day, Thursday.

An Amsterdam dispatch says the Dutch Government proposes to release the Djambi oil fields in Sumatra to a new company to be organized with a capital divided into A, B and C shares, the Government to guarantee 5 per cent dividends on 500,000 guilders of A shares and 4,500,000 guilders of B shares. The Government had asked for tenders a few years ago to work the fields, and the Royal Dutch Shell Company was the successful bidder.

The United States Shipping Board has awarded new contracts for 46 steel steamers, costing about \$115,000,000. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco received an additional order for 12 steamers of 10,000 tons each; the Moore Shipbuilding Company of Oakland, Cal., for 16 steel steamers, the Atlantic Corporation, 10 steamers, and the Peninsula Shipbuilding Company, of Portland, Ore., eight steamers. The Shipping Board plans to construct concrete vessels on an extensive scale.

The Indian Government has decided to use oil instead of coal on its railroads in the western section. Oil can be imported from the Persian Gulf more cheaply and quickly than coal from Bengal. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company has closed a contract for 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons of fuel oil and other products, and will increase its production of gasoline from the present 150,000 tons per annum to more than 600,000 tons. Capital will also be increased from \$29,199,000 to \$34,065,500.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	7 1/2	7 3/4
do cts.	6	6 1/2
Big Ledge	45	45 1/2
Boston & Mont.	45c	47c
Butte C & Z.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Butte Detroit	46	48
Caledonia	1 1/2	1 1/4
Calumet & Jer.	1 1/2	1 1/4
Canada Cop.	112	114
Carbat	95c	1
Chev Motors	112	114
Cons Arizona	17	17 1/2
Cons Copper	55	57 1/2
Cosden & Co.	25	27 1/2
Curtiss	25	27
Dundee Ariz	5	5 1/2
First Nat Cop.	17	17 1/2
Glenrock	33	35 1/2
Goldfield Cons	33	35 1/2
Green Monster	33	35 1/2
Hecla Mining	34	36 1/2
Howe Sound	33	35 1/2
Imperial Verde	17	18 1/2
Jumbo	17	18 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	27	31
Magma Cop.	29	41
Marlin Arms.	70	80
Max Munitions	5	5 1/2
McKinn Dar.	57	60c
Merritt	21 1/2	22 1/2
Midwest	116	118
Midwest Ref.	104	106
New Copper	16 3/4	17
National Zinc	15	20
Nipissing	8 1/2	8 3/4
Oklahoma P & R	15	17
Perseus	5	5 1/2
Penn Ky	47	48
Provincial	47	48
Red Rock	1 1/2	1 3/4
Sapulpa Ref.	8 1/2	8 3/4
Southern Oil	16	18
Standard Gulf.	16	18
Smith Mtn	1 1/2	1 1/2
Stewart Min.	12	12 1/2
Steamer Boat	7 1/2	8 1/4
Success Min.	7	8 1/4
United Motors	23 1/2	23 3/4
Van Verde Ext.	36	37 1/2
W B Steam.	4	5
W B Steamer	4	5
Wright Martin	6 1/2	6 3/4

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDPending Heavy Government
Financing Stock Market
Activities Inclined to Dwindle
—Reserve Banks' Earnings

In view of various impending events of great magnitude it is little wonder that the securities markets have been extremely quiet lately. No one knows what the future has in store, so far as war or peace is concerned, and traders are timid about making commitments until something actually occurs to stimulate either a bull or bear campaign. If war is to continue, as it appears likely to do, there is nothing to encourage bullish enthusiasm. It means further heavy loan issues and the next issue is likely to bear a rate of interest not less than 4 1/2 per cent, according to present indications. The fact that further loans to be made within the first half of this year will be heavier than any yet issued does not make a very good foundation on which to start a bull campaign. There are some who believe that peace is not far away. It is these who constitute the small buying element in the securities markets. The belief is general that peace will mean a spurt in securities. But securities have not advanced far during the last few weeks on the strength of this hope.

The fact is, trading has been held in check recently by a feeling of pessimism that is hard to account for. It is believed that some of these days the silver lining on the war cloud will be seen by everybody, and that the turn for the better will come suddenly. The drastic measures deemed necessary to conserve fuel, the freight embargo, contention between the administrative and legislative forces at Washington, and other conditions, served to press sentiment, but it is believed that one important victory for the Allies will offset all this and give the needed impetus to finance and business. General business is good in spots, and if the transportation situation gets early and permanent relief there will be a decided improvement along all industrial lines.

Now that the Federal Reserve System has become such an established institution in the United States banking and financial structure, with member banks outgrowing their former "shyness" for rediscounting, it would not be surprising if Federal Reserve banks show earnings in the near future running up to 40 per cent and 50 per cent of capital. This statement seems extravagant in view of the conditions heretofore held regarding earnings potentialities of the Federal Reserve System, but it is not out of the way judged from recent disclosures. This prospect would not have been brought about so early had it not been for the war, especially United States' entrance into the conflict. The event has facilitated the strengthening of the system, increased its popularity among state banks, and government financing has forced member banks to the central counters with paper for rediscount to an extent never anticipated.

Expectations of enormous earnings in the near future are predicated upon results of last year's business. So far only complete figures for the first six months are available, but sufficient has been disclosed regarding the last six months' operations to indicate an extraordinary 12 months' showing. Six banks have been able to divide surplus with the United States Government and in the majority of instances dividends were paid down to the end of the year. In the case of the New York Federal Reserve Bank it is not difficult to form an opinion regarding its future earnings. Last year was a remarkable illustration. For the last six months the bank showed net earnings which equaled 11 per cent of capital. This was only slightly above the 9.8 per cent shown by the system as a whole. For the whole year the bank showed net earnings that equaled 28.6 per cent of capital. Which means that in the second half year the bank earned 17.6 per cent. As compared with the 28.6 per cent for 1917 the New York institution earned only 3.6 per cent in 1918. Monthly percentage of gross earnings to capital at the beginning of the year was in the neighborhood of 10 per cent. By June as a result of government financing, it had risen to 42.7 per cent. It fell again during the summer, but in October gross earnings amounted to 28.6 per cent of capital; they were 73.4 per cent in November and 85.6 per cent in December. Gross earnings for the entire year averaged 37.2 per cent.

Charles A. Morse, governor of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank, proposes that banks in this district pay to the Federal Reserve Bank every week 1 1/2 per cent of their total resources and take therefore 4 per cent certificate of indebtedness. Mr. Morse says that he has no power to enforce this, but advises this as the easiest way out of the present situation. This money can be paid by credit subject to call. Mr. Morse says that the present situation is a difficult one but not critical. But something of this sort is necessary if the Treasury is to raise \$10,000,000,000 by July 1 next. Taking 1 1/2 per cent on total resources would raise about \$300,000,000 in 10 weeks and that is about what New England raised for the second Liberty Loan. But, however one may look at it, the enormous government needs mean firm money rates, and rates will probably be higher before they are lower.

The recent high rate of interest offered recently in the flotation of the Victory Loan by the Canadian Government has had the effect of forcing the provincial governments of Canada to

offer higher rates on their flotations to obtain the needed money. This has been well illustrated on two recent loans floated, namely, the 5 per cent \$550,000 Saskatchewan loan to yield 6 1/2 per cent, and in the 5 and 6 per cent Manitoba bonds for \$2,000,000 to yield around 6 1/2 per cent. The Ontario Government issues are selling on a basis of more than 6 per cent. That the Dominion of Canada may raise another loan during the current year is not at all unlikely.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announces arrangements have been consummated with the Bank of Japan whereby mutual relations are established for the purpose of transacting such business as may be developed from time to time. This relationship was effected following recent negotiations with Baron Tanaka, Megata, financial and economic commissioner of the Imperial Japanese Government, and Itano Hamaoka of the Bank of Japan, and is in line with the general policy adopted some time ago by the Federal Reserve Board.

In New York, money on call at the Stock Exchange rates at 4 per cent. There is no new time money coming into the market, notwithstanding the ease in the call money department. Business consists entirely of renewals, which are being negotiated at 5 1/2 per cent for mixed loans and 6 per cent for industrial loans. The maturities of these renewals are either 60 days, 90 days or four months, depending upon who the lender is. Borrowers continue to bid 5 1/2 per cent for mixed funds and 6 per cent for industrial funds. There is no perceptible change in commercial discount conditions. The volume moving continues restricted, and rates remain at 5 1/2@5 3/4 per cent for the best names and 5 1/2@6 per cent for names not so well known.

There is a hint in the report of the Federal Reserve Board which would seem to indicate confirmation of a rumor that some special organization is to be developed through congressional action, looking to financing of railroads and other corporations, along the lines, perhaps, of the Federal Reserve System, but distinct therefrom. What form this special aid is to take the board does not say. But it resolutely sets its face against proposals made to encroach upon the facilities of the Federal Reserve System for this purpose. It takes the stand that the federal reserve banks are now the reserve foundation of the entire country's banking system, and this is too great a responsibility to warrant any impairment of liquidity in the credit situation.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 26

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Beaumont, Tex.—F. G. Michaels; U. S. Buffalo, N. Y.—G. Fox of G. W. Farnham Co.; Adams, Mass.—J. C. C. Kersh; U. S. Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex, Mass.—Chillie, O. A. E. Culter of Culter & Selp; U. S. Dallas, Tex.—B. Aaronoff of Dallas Jobbing House; U. S. Denver, Colo.—A. E. Parsons of Joelsons; U. S. Denver, Colo.—J. P. Dunn of J. P. Dunn Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex, Mass.—Evanville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.—A. Herold of Herold Bertsch Shoe Co.; U. S. Kansas City—A. G. Ellett of The Ellett Shoe Co.; U. S. Kansas City—K. L. Barton of McElvaine Martin Shoe Co.; U. S. Los Angeles, Cal.—E. V. Stewart of Stewart Daves & Co.; Essex, Mass.—Lynchburg, Va.—R. A. Carrington of The Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox, N. Y.—Macon, Ga.—J. M. Dennis of Dannenberg & Co.; U. S. Minneapolis—W. B. Hathaway of Hathaway Shaft Shoe Co.; U. S. New Orleans—Edward Levy, of C. A. Kaufman & Co.; Essex, Mass.—New York—W. B. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 112 Lincoln St. Philadelphia—L. Weinstein; U. S. Philadelphia—M. Fox; U. S. Pittsburgh—B. F. Purviance, of Purviance & Blackman; Essex, Mass.—Pittsburgh—G. H. Halligan of John Halligan & Co.; U. S. Pittsburgh—H. C. Childs Jr. of H. Childs & Co.; U. S. Pittsburgh—T. G. Sautters, of W. H. Chadock & Co.; U. S. Pittsburgh—T. S. Mercer of T. S. Mercer Shoe Co.; U. S. Portland, Ore.—H. H. Fithian and G. W. Copley-Plaza. San Francisco—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nicklesburg & Co.; 157 South St. San Francisco—George R. Weeks of William Marvin Co.; U. S. San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex, Mass.—San Francisco—W. O'Connor of Philadelphia Shoe Store; U. S. St. Joseph, Mo.—C. A. Battreall of Battreall Shoe Co.; Parker, N. J.—St. Paul—C. J. Miss, of C. Gotzian Co.; Adams, Mass.—Waterbury, Conn.—H. G. Dodge; U. S. Wheeling, W. Va.—G. H. Greene of J. H. Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox, N. Y.

LEATHER BUYERS

New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of Apex Shoe Factories; U. S. Rochester, N. Y.—Mr. Burrows of E. P. Reed & Co.; Essex, Mass.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
American Brass Co.	218.00	225.00
American Glue Co. pfd.	140.00	145.00
Am Writing Paper Co. 5s	80.00	81.00
Arlington Mills	109.00	112.00
Bigelow Carpet Co. pfd.	80.00	84.00
Douglas Shoe Co. pfd.	92.00	95.00
Draper Corporation	110.50	113.50
Farr-Alpaca Co.	170.00	175.00
Mountain States Telephone	100.00	104.00
Otis Elevator common	29.00	42.00
Plymouth Cordage Co.	185.00	195.00
Regal Shoe Co. pfd.	75.00	80.00
Southern N. E. Tel.	105.00	107.00
U. S. Envelope Co. pfd.	100.00	105.00
do common	78.00	100.00
Waltham Watch Co. pfd.	74.00	78.00
do common	12.00	15.00

COTTON EXCHANGE TO CLOSE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a meeting of the board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange it was decided to close the exchange on Monday, Jan. 28, and on following Mondays up to and including March 25,

COTTON TRADING
IN TEXAS ACTIVEFluctuations in Prices Wide, and
Tendency Has Been to Advance—No Staple Now in
Fields—Next Crop Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Tex.—Unusual activity with wide fluctuations has characterized the cotton markets in Texas, but the general tendency of prices has ranged upward. Depressing factors, at times very strong, have appeared in the market, but they usually have been of brief duration, and such losses as they caused have been quickly overcome.

The weather has been such that cotton picking has been impossible, but reports indicate that there is practically no cotton now in the fields. Farmers are now in a position to proceed with plowing in preparation for spring planting.

Political developments have been viewed unfavorably by cotton traders in Texas, especially the proposal in Congress to restrict or prohibit future trading and stabilize prices. This prospect of legislation caused market weakness in the market and prices slumped, but the losses were soon more than overcome, and new high levels have been continually set in the Texas markets.

Cotton mills in Texas continue on war orders, and practically every mill in the State is now being operated day and night. Shortage of fuel in the East and the enforced shutting down of cotton mills there on account of lack of coal is bringing about renewed activity in the Texas mills. Enlargements are being considered and several propositions for establishing new mills are being discussed. There is no shortage of fuel in Texas at this time, and it is realized that cotton mills in Texas are near the raw products of both cotton and fuel.

The demands of the mills in Texas for actual cotton have been such that all cotton offered on the Texas markets has been readily absorbed. The wide fluctuations and extreme uncertainty that has characterized the market has tended to bring more cotton into sight, many farmers and others who were holding the staple being influenced by the unsettled condition in the market and induced to sell their holdings at the profit in hand instead of holding with a possibility of heavy loss.

There is still considerable cotton in hands of farmers, however, and many are determined to hold their staple indefinitely. Many farmers now believe the price will go to 40 cents a pound and assert that they will hold for this level.

It is too early to form an accurate estimate of the acreage to be planted to cotton this year, but indications are that the acreage will be larger than last year.

REAL ESTATE

An important transaction closed today and papers sent to record relate to improved property at 400 to 404 Market Street, Brighton. This estate consists of a large brick veneered building in front, and a large frame building in the rear, owned by the William H. Woods estate and one other, and is valued by the assessors at \$17,800. Of this amount \$3200 applies on the 10,903 square feet of land. George R. Southwick takes the title.

NEWTON CENTER ESTATE SOLD

O. B. Hall and A. H. Brooks, trustees, have sold to F. L. Bliss the estate at 9 Moreland Avenue, Newton Center, consisting of a single frame house, garage and 6827 square feet of land, the whole assessed for \$5900, of which \$4600 is on the buildings and \$1300 on the land. Alvard Bros. were the brokers.

PROPERTY SOLD IN DORCHESTER

William W. Collins has sold to Chester D. Peck a frame apartment house at 753 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester. There is a land area of 2628 square feet valued at \$1300, and the total assessment amounts to \$4300. George W. Jenkins was the broker.

COUNTRY PLACES AND FARMS

All the papers have gone to record in the sale of a country place, on Lake Road, Weymouth, belonging to Thomas M. Chisholm and consists of an eight room modern house with a large lot of land. The grantor was Chester M. Ferguson, of the Canal Zone.

An improved property in Braintree, consisting of a ten-room modern dwelling surrounded by ample grounds, fronting on Washington Street, has been sold by Dr. Walter D. Berry to Mary E. Pendergast. Title has changed hands on a four-acre plot of land on Union Street, Hingham, improved with a seven-room dwelling and several outbuildings, the property of Alfred Raymond. Dennis W. Higgins is the new owner. All these sales were made through the office of Henry W. Savage, Inc.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Neponset Ave. 195, Ward 20; J. W. Higgins, J. T. Ball; brick garage. Columbus Ave. 462-465, Ward 7; Roland H. Allen; alter store and dwelling. Fulton St. 121-122, Ward 5; F. C. Bowditch Trustee; alter mfg. Harrison Ave. 367, Ward 6; Charles Carroll et al.; alter store and tenements.

CONDITIONS IN
DOMESTIC TRADE

With the recurrence of severe storms and extreme cold in sections of the East and elsewhere, the drastic measures adopted to ameliorate the traffic congestion have not been fully effective and freight embargoes have again been resorted to as a means of exploiting shipments of urgently needed war materials, foodstuffs and fuel, says R. G. Dun's weekly review of the domestic trade situation in the United States, which continues:

Although numerous exemptions were granted before the Government's five-day industrial shut-down edict became operative, the restriction of production was in many instances extensive and the practically general Monday suspension of business over a wide area naturally lessened the volume of merchandise moving into consumptive channels.

Recognition that supplies for strictly civilian uses will be more than ever difficult to obtain, now that outputs have been still further curtailed, has prompted efforts among some interests to cover forward requirements at rising prices; yet sellers are increasingly reluctant to engage themselves ahead and not a few manufacturers are so largely occupied with government work that demands from the regular trade cannot even be considered.

PATENTS ISSUED
IN NEW ENGLANDGovernment Grants Rights on
Many Devices Planned for
Use and Improvement in the
Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, patent attorneys:

Strip Feeding Device—Bowers, George W., Somerville, Mass.
Toy Building Block—Converse, Altheodor D., Winchendon, Mass.
Marine Greaves—Allen, Curtis, John D., Worcester, Mass.
Pneumatically Operated Musical Apparatus—Eustis, John P., Boston, Mass.
Gas Producer—George, Jerome P., Worcester, Mass.
Liquid Spraying Device—Gilman, George H., Claremont, N. H.
Thermo-Electric Fire-Alarm System—Greene, Abilio M. DeSilva, Cambridge, Mass.
Tire Protector—Greener, Robert C., Winthrop, Mass.
Circuit Breaker—Gustafson, Carl J., Springfield, Mass.
Reinforcement for Composition Coverings for Structural Members—Heghinian, Garabad G., Quincy, Mass.
Fastener—Jackson, Samuel B., Quincy, Mass.
Gas Producer—Jefferies, Ebenezer A. W., Worcester, Mass.
Tool Brush—Libby, Arthur A., Reading, Mass.
Gas Producer—Lummins, Charles W., Worcester, Mass.
Convertible Vehicle Body—Maise, Herman C., Springfield, Mass.
Burner Tube Cleaner—Marriott, Fred H., Watertown, Mass.
Drum Winder—Marx, Henry J., Holyoke, Mass.
Backing Off Attachment for Lathes—Melder, Theodore, Dedham, Mass.
Cooling Centrifugal Compressors—Norton, E. B., Worcester, Mass.
Secondary Storage Battery and Making the Same—Palmer, Charles S., Newtonville, Mass.
Cutter—Quigley, John T., Boston, Mass.
Convertible Automobile Body—Smith, Hinsdale, South Hadley, Mass.
Heel Clamping Device—Thomas, Alfred J., Boston, Mass.
Combination Arbor Press—True, Augustus S., Arlington, Mass.

STANDARDIZE COMMERCIAL LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—An important impetus will be given the campaign for the standardization of commercial laws in the various provinces of Canada by a government bill introduced this week in the Manitoba Legislature. The attorney-general will urge the appointment of a commission to co-operate with similar bodies from other provinces in an effort to unify all statutes governing commercial, and to a large extent, financial bodies. This is a consummation which the Canadian Bar Association has been endeavoring to bring about, with little success, for several years. It is claimed that it will result in an annual saving of many thousands of dollars to enterprises carrying on business in more than one province of the Dominion.

NEWS PRINT PAPER PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The commissioner appointed by the Government to inquire into the news print paper situation has made an interim report to the Minister of Finance. The chief feature of the report is his recommendation that for three months, from Feb. 1, the price to be fixed by the Government for news print shall be \$2.85 per 100 pounds, being an increase of 35 cents on the price now being paid. If at the end of that period the commissioner shall find from investigations of the United States federal trade commissioner or other source, that this price is excessive, he reserves to himself the right to make any reduction ordered retroactive. The news print affected is that on rolls.

DRY GOODS BUYING BRISK

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dry goods buyers from the South and far West are beginning to arrive in this market in large numbers. Although there is no speculative buying, commitments for anticipated needs for spring and fall indicate a volume of business larger than 1917, with staples the feature of the dress fabric market, says the John V. Farwell Company.

SIGNIFICANCE OF
BOOTH CO. LISTINGPlacing of Fisheries Concern's
Shares on the Boston Board
Brings Important Trading
Possibilities

The listing of the 250,000 shares of the Booth Fisheries Company brings to the Boston Stock Exchange an important industrial security.

Booth Fisheries is one of the largest fish distributing and producing corporations in the world. The present company nearly nine years ago succeeded to the property and business of A. Booth & Co. which had come to a financial collapse.

New management and sound business methods have been for nine years building up the property, its earnings and asset position until today Booth Fisheries is a corporation with 71 distributing units throughout the country and with gross sales of approximately \$400,000 per annum.

Booth Fisheries has outstanding in the hands of the public \$3,520,000 6 per cent bonds, \$3,500,000 7 per cent preferred and 250,000 shares of common of no par value. It is the common stock which is listed in Boston.

Although without par, the common stock is carried in the balance sheet at \$20 a share and is paying dividends of 50 cents quarterly; \$2 was paid in 1917.

Interests identified with the company estimate its net tangible assets at not less than \$12,000,000 as of Jan. 1. On this basis the common stock has an asset position equivalent to \$20 a share.

In 1917 the company's net profits reached a new high record and may be approximated at \$2,500,000, equal to \$3 a share for the common stock above charges, preferred dividends and sinking fund obligations. This means that last year the company put \$6 a share of common back into property or working capital.

Booth Fisheries does a composite business. In handling fresh and frozen fish it acts as a national distributor. It has warehouses and cold storage plants at dozens of different places and buys its fish landed at the wharf. It buys a great deal of fish in Boston.

Booth Fisheries is a big distributor of oysters. In fact, it is one of the largest handlers of this sea food in the country. Its annual sales of oysters are as large as its two biggest competitors combined.

In respect to its salmon and sardine operations the company is an operator. It catches the fish, cans them, stores them and distributes them to the consuming public.

Its salmon catch amounts to 1,000,000 cases yearly and regular merchandizing profits average \$1 a case. The sardine pack is fast approaching a total of 750,000 cases yearly with net profits of 50 cents a case. In 1917 the sardine pack amounted to 450,000 cases, but capacity has been greatly expanded in recent months.

It has been estimated that the former basic business of buying and distributing fresh and frozen fish will regularly show profits sufficient to cover charges, preferred dividends and the \$2 common dividend. The net from salmon and sardine operations is a surplus above this amount.

Net profits have been mounting steadily year by year. In 1914 they were \$921,488 and in 1916 \$1,659,295. The year to Dec. 31 last will probably show close to \$2,500,000.

It is understood that a substantial block of between 20,000 and 25,000 shares of common has passed into the hands of New England interests. The listing on the Boston Exchange is, therefore, an outgrowth of the Boston interest which this property has called forth.

NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in the weekly statement of the associated banks of New York City are: Actual surplus \$96,681,700, increase \$29,005,520; aggregate surplus reserve \$585,700,000; loans, discounts, etc., \$4,113,882,000, increase \$78,963,000; cash in vaults of member banks \$104,618,000, decrease \$5,392,000; reserve of member banks in reserve bank \$558,013,000, increase \$30,826,000; reserve in vaults of state banks and trust companies \$18,514,000, decrease \$1,372,000; reserve in state banks and trust companies depositors \$9,155,000, decrease \$563,000; demand deposit \$3,666,713,000, decrease \$50,000; time deposits \$204,303,000, increase \$5,573,000.

TAXES IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Very little light has yet been shed upon the tax legislation which the Manitoba Legislature will be asked to pass this month. New business taxes are in contemplation and a levy will be made on theaters. Printed matter prepared in advance by the Government, announced that this tax would be 20 per cent on the issue of all tickets, the public to pay the additional amount. Protests from various sources, it is claimed, have resulted in a decision to cut the impost to between 10 and 15 per cent. The tax will apply to moving-picture houses also.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today and the week compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	\$35,250,282	\$38,112,201
Balances	5,837,642	4,627,298
For week—		
Exchanges	215,905,574	209,516,201
Balances	39,702,452	29,561,236

The local subtreasury's credit balance today is \$83,272.

MARKET OPINIONS

Paine Webber & Co., Boston.—The immediate course of prices in the general market will be largely governed by the view which becomes prevalent as to the length of the war. Prospects of a long war attended by continued heavy tax burdens and further Liberty bond issues will naturally have a tendency to lower price levels. Any encouragement, however, for an early ending of the war will quickly restore confidence in investments and be reflected in a sharp appreciation in values. Events appear to be shaping toward an early peace and stocks to be benefited particularly with the end of the war, sugar, copper and oil issues, should now receive investors' attention.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: Just now the unprecedented fuel scarcity and the traffic embargoes have clamped the brakes on American industry to such an extent that it is rapidly losing momentum, nor is the outlook for early improvement at all encouraging. We need one or both of two forces to galvanize the security markets—the speedy passage of a businesslike railroad control bill, and the assurance that we are to secure the last word in efficiency in the conduct of the war. Confidence in a potent military establishment would strengthen the asset values of American corporations.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Even if one believes that our worst times are behind us, he cannot logically enter the market as he might have in the early days of 1915, and buy almost anything with the expectation of a large advance. It is peculiarly a period that calls for the closest discrimination.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: The stock market is less and less attractive; government control of the railroads and widening regulation of general productive industry limits investment to narrow terms. More war bonds are to be issued; amount of funds available for investment, of credit for speculation, is reduced to the lowest.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: With any favorable news at all the market is in a position to respond at once; that is to say, it seems to be liquidated to the point where it does not go down on bad news, but would, of course, advance on favorable developments. We are not at all certain that it will not go up in any event, just because it has been liquidated down to the bone.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The market appears to be cruising in a calm sea of alternately rising and falling days, with changes moderate and more or less regular. Strength is shown in the abandonment of any immediate peace prospects following the German speech has had negligible effect upon prices, indicating few stocks for sale at the present levels. The unsettlement in the industrial world, due to shutdowns, embargoes, coal transportation and labor shortage, continues. These have perhaps been discounted for the present at least. The outlook for railroad stocks has been considerably cleared by Secretary McAdoo's forceful statement, which Congress seems willing to heed.

SHIPPING NEWS

Miss Janet Smith, daughter of Dr. Hugh M. Smith, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, has been selected to act as sponsor at the launching of the new fishing steamer Kingfisher, at Portland, Me., Feb. 14, it was announced today, by the East Coast Fisheries Company, owners. The vessel was to have been launched today, but was delayed in hull construction. This concern is to build several other steam trawlers to increase the supply of sea food.

Fresh fish arrivals at South Boston today were: Schooners Ellen and Mary 40,000 pounds, Mary 73,000, W. H. Moody 6000, Henry L. Marshall 4400, and Sybel 8500 flounders. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$8@11, steak cod \$13.50@14.75, market cod \$7@11, pollock \$7.25@8.50, and cusk \$6@7.25.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schooner Gaspe from St. Johns, with 450 bbls. of salted herring and 400 bbls. of salted cod, and a gill netter with 5000 pounds of fresh fish.

SIGHT COTTON FIGURES

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Secretary Hester of the cotton exchange here figures the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week at 236,991 bales compared with 233,711 bales last year and 269,692 in 1916.

COTTON SHIPMENTS
TO GREAT BRITAINReported That British Government
Desires to Increase Reserves
Which Are Low, Notwithstanding Big Receipts

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reports are again current in the cotton trade that the British Government is going to arrange immediate shipment of at least 100,000 bales of cotton to increase reserves, which are exceedingly low. In spite of the fact that Great Britain has been receiving more cotton during the last 10 days, stocks of all kinds in Liverpool are only 441,000 bales, of which 274,000 are American, compared with 537,010 bales, with 632,000 American, for the corresponding period last year.

For the week ended Jan. 26 there were 164,213 bales of cotton shipped out of this country, compared with 75,242 bales for the corresponding week a year ago, and most of this went to Great Britain. At the present rate Great Britain is using up cotton, which is variously estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000 bales weekly, the present stock of two months' supply is too small to make the situation comfortable for spinners or to cause a reduction in the quotation, which is about 46 cents a pound in Liverpool, which is about 46 cents a pound in Liverpool, which is about 46 cents a pound in Liverpool.

Although the amount of cotton afloat according to last statistics was 311,000 bales, or only 15,000 bales less than for corresponding period a year ago, the amount of American cotton afloat was only 169,000 bales, or 118,000 bales less than for corresponding period a year ago. Great Britain is still maintaining great shipments of cotton goods to South and Central America in spite of the fact that she has taken only 1,426,604 bales of American cotton to date, compared with 1,823,503 for the corresponding period a year ago. There has been some criticism in British circles over these heavy shipments of cotton goods to South America in face of decreasing stock of cotton in Liverpool, but apparently the Government has regarded it as an important factor, for it has not only been permitted, but encouraged.

France has taken 305,184 bales of American cotton to date this season, compared with 526,118 for the corresponding period a year ago, and the rest of the countries in Europe allied with this country in the war and the neutrals have taken only 439,320 bales since Aug. 1, compared with 909,761 bales for the corresponding period a year ago.

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W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, has announced that passenger service to the Pacific Coast will not in any way be affected by the Eastern changes.

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MUSIC
Boston Symphony Orchestra
The audience at the Friday afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took a lesson in romance, following the progress of the thread which led from the Haydn "Surprise" symphony, where it may be said to have started with the drum crash that made the listeners jump pleasantly, through the G minor symphony of Beethoven, and when they came to the end of the thread they found that, after all, they had not got so very far.

From the stilled precision of Haydn to the delicately restrained enthusiasm of Beethoven and into the constricted early Beethoven is but different progression. Indeed, Beethoven himself at this period had just begun to emerge from formalism and restriction, a step indicated first by a faintly noticeable thickening of instrumentation and not by any freer handling of his melodic material.
One symphony leading into another this way, the afternoon lacked contrast, and contrast is the very essence of romance, for without it, how would those extraordinary deeds which belong to this desired state stand out as extraordinary? So the lesson of the afternoon was not as convincing as it might have been.
However, the audience got a great amount of enjoyment out of these simpler symphonies, and though as a lesson in romance the concert proved to be but an elementary leading up to the point where real romance might be taken up, yet the playing had a most gratifying and refreshing quality.

Boston Music Notes
Alma Gluck, soprano, will give the Sunday afternoon concert in Symphony Hall tomorrow at 3:30. The program will comprise classical arias, folk songs and modern songs. She will share the program with Salvatore de Stefano, harpist.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will be away on its regular trip next week, and there will be no symphony concert in Boston. The program of the week following, however, will include the Alfvén symphony, No. 3, in E major, never before performed in Boston, but well liked in various cities of the Middle West.
L. H. Mudgett has arranged another "McCormack festival," when the celebrated tenor will give a series of four concerts in Symphony Hall in seven days. The dates are to be the afternoons of Sunday, Feb. 10, and Sunday, Feb. 17, with the concert in between on the evenings of Tuesday, Feb. 12, for which permission has been obtained from the Fuel Administration, and Thursday, Feb. 14.

The concert announced for the afternoon of Sunday, Feb. 3, by Mischa Elman has been changed to the evening of Thursday, Jan. 25, when the violinist will appear supported by a group of Boston Symphony players. He will share the program with Stella Power, a soprano singer from Australia, who is a protégée of Mme. Melba. Mr. Elman will play the Mendelssohn concerto, the "Siegfried" paraphrase by Wagner-Wilhelm and an étude caprice by Paganini-Auer. Miss Power will sing Paganini's aria from Mozart's "The Magic Flute," and "Charming Oiseau," from David's "The Pearl of Brazil."

Carl Paetel will present in concert on the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 2, and again on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 7, a young girl student, Margaret Starr McLain, who will play seven of her own compositions during the program. She will share the program with Miss Geraldine Calla, soprano.

The concluding entertainment in Miss Julia Terry's course at the Tueries will take place on the afternoon of Monday, Jan. 28, when Miss Ruth Draper will give a program of monologues. There is no set program for the afternoon, as Miss Draper pre-

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fers to announce her titles from the stage. The entertainment will begin at 8 o'clock.

The management at Symphony Hall once more announces a recital by Emilio de Gogorza, the baritone singer, whose Boston appearances have been often postponed, for the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 16, at Jordan Hall.

Miss Alice McDowell, known to Boston audiences as a serious musician of much promise, will give a piano recital in Jordan Hall on the evening of Wednesday, March 6.

On the afternoon of Saturday, March 9, Mischa Levitzki, the Russian pianist, will be heard in Jordan Hall in concert with Maurice Dambois, cellist.

The final concert of the season by the Floral Quartet will take place on the evening of Thursday, March 14, in Jordan Hall.

Miss Elizabeth Wood, a soprano singer and a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, will sail for France about Feb. 1 to sing in the army camps.

W. Lynwood Farnam, organist of Emmanuel Church, will play the first public recital on the evening of Monday, Jan. 28. There will be no admission. The program is to be as follows:

"Parade" (And They Shall See His Face), from "Life Now," by W. H. Nicoll; berceuse, A. major, Vierne; toccata in D ("Dorian"), Bach; improvisation, caprice, E minor, Jongen; sixth symphony in G, op. 42, Widor; "Shepherd's Song," "Noon," and "Song of the Wine Presser"; Georges Jacob; toccata, in E minor, Georges Krüger.

The sixteenth organ recital at South Congregational Society (Dr. Hale's church), Exeter and Newbury streets, will take place Sunday noon at 12:15, when William E. Zeuch, the organist, will play the following program:

Grand chorus (D), "Dreams" (seventh sonata), Gullmunt; Intermzzo (D flat), Holman; prelude (C sharp minor), Rachmaninoff; Rigaudon, Rameau; "Meditation," toccata, d'Evry.

At Steiner Hall, next Tuesday afternoon, Miss Alice Allen will give her first public piano recital. These selections of representative piano music go to make up her program:

119, Brahms; etude, in C minor, nocturne, B major, and ballade, F minor, Chopin; prelude, G minor, Rachmaninoff; prelude, A minor, Arensky; barcarolle, G major and etude in C major, Rubinstein; toccata, Debussy; "Pierrot" pieces, op. 53, Cyril Scott; etude in F minor, Liszt.

Miss Marjorie Church, pianist, will be heard at Steiner Hall next Tuesday night.

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BOSTON CONCERT CALENDAR
Jan. 26, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Jan. 27, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Mme. Alma Gluck, soprano, and Salvatore de Stefano, harpist.
Jan. 28, Afternoon, Steiner Hall—Miss Alice Allen, pianist.
Jan. 29, Evening, Steiner Hall—Miss Marjorie Church, pianist.
Jan. 31, Evening, Symphony Hall—Mischa Elman, violinist, and Stella Power, soprano.

Feb. 1, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Feb. 9, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Feb. 10, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—John McCormack, tenor.
Feb. 12, Afternoon, Steiner Hall—Miss Ann Gulick, pianist.
Feb. 12, Evening, Symphony Hall—John McCormack, tenor.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MUSIC TEACHING IN
NEW SOUTH WALESMr. Henry Verbruggen Tells of
Work Accomplished and of
Aims in View for the Future

The State of New South Wales in the Commonwealth of Australia is establishing the teaching of music on a firm and sensible basis. As was chronicled in The Christian Science Monitor, the State Conservatorium of New South Wales after its foundation was housed in property belonging to the Government. Mr. Henry Verbruggen, who established the institution, is now in the United States to study methods of music teaching, especially in the schools, in the interest of his Government.

"If I find some new and improved method which I do not know about," he said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "I shall be glad to take it back with me to help in our work. If I find nothing, I shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that I have builded well."

Mr. Verbruggen outlined something of the structure he has reared at the behest of a State which would know more about music. It seems to be based on the proposition that if people "once get the idea that music is more than entertainment, that it is founded on exact laws, then it gives them an entrance to art. 'Until the ear is developed so that you can understand the vernacular of music,' he says, 'it has no intellectual or moral value for you.'"

So he devoted himself to foundations in establishing the Conservatorium. His pupils must understand not only the technique necessary to play the instrument they elect, but they must also be grounded in the history of music, musical literature, chamber music and such other elements as are considered necessary to bring about the appreciative ability which is his chief aim.

In pursuance of this aim Mr. Verbruggen brought out from Glasgow, from which city he went to Sydney, the string quartet which he had kept together for 15 years, and which he now uses to give concerts in the Conservatorium, where not only the pupils of the institution, but all who wish, may hear the best in chamber music. As an example of the thoroughness of this part of the work, the 16 quartets of Beethoven are played every two years as a regular program. Some of the seldom played works of Brahms, Schumann, and the like, are brought out at these concerts. "Brahms is too little known, anyhow," says the director.

As part of this same foundation work, a choir of about 50 singers has been at work for the two years the institution has been in existence, and in all that time nothing but the works of Bach have been sung. This coming season, however, the director expects to present the Beethoven ninth symphony and the Beethoven "Missa Solenne" in D. In order to present the Bach works with the proper atmosphere, the instruments of the time of Bach have been used.

An incidental phase of the work of the Conservatorium is its connection with the trades union. It conforms to the union rules in that all the musicians who play at its concerts are members of the union, and by so doing it has established harmonious relations which will result, Mr. Verbruggen hopes, in ultimately causing the union to raise its standard to such a degree that entrance examinations will be required.

That part of the work which Mr. Verbruggen has done in New South Wales which will have probably the most far-reaching effect is the study of music which he has introduced into the state schools.

"Public school music," he says, "must be taken seriously or not at all. It may not be possible to develop an understanding of music to the point in the present generation where a widespread appreciation will exist, but there is no reason why this should not be done with the coming generation. To help in this the professor of harmony in the Conservatorium has prepared a manual for use in the schools which provides entertainment in the way of folk songs of various nations and songs to be sung by rote and at the same time teaches the pupil to read music." "No," in answer to the question, "we have barred the movable do. To my mind this system destroys the sense of pitch, for, after all, pitch is merely a matter of memory. In order that this plan may work out successfully, we have instituted a course so that in future all who are graduated as teachers will require to be equipped to teach music or they will get no certificates. Of course, if a system of music is developed in the public schools it will naturally culminate in the universities; therefore I am particularly interested in visiting those universities in this country which have a chair of music, in search of things which may be worth imitating."

Mr. Verbruggen came over to Boston from New York to attend the performance of the Mahler second symphony on Tuesday night, and a discussion of this brought out the fact that the Australian considered himself ready now to take a serious interest in modern music. "I have spent 25 or 30 years in studying the classics," he said, "and having a fairly good idea of what the older men have to tell us, I am ready to listen to the men of our day."

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Sunday Concert Society has just celebrated its nineteenth anniversary, and Mr. Robin Legge, the musical critic of The Daily Telegraph, estimates the number of people who attend the Sunday concerts each week at the Queen's Hall, the Albert Hall, the Palladium, the Alhambra, and other halls at between 5000 and 6000.

Many of these concert goers are doubtless unaware of what they owe to Mr. Robert Newman. In the autumn of 1898 Mr. Newman, by royal command, took the Queen's Hall Orchestra to Windsor for a Sunday concert, and on the following day the County Council summoned him to appear before them. It is sufficient to say that in the end Mr. Newman won, for those who, for the most part, are unable to attend concerts on other days, the privilege of listening to music on Sunday afternoons and evenings. Like many others, the critic of The Daily Telegraph is of the opinion that the Sunday Concerts Society has still something to accomplish before it can claim its full laurels. Sunday programs, as a rule, are singularly conservative in character, and new works seem to be taboo.

But, as Mr. Legge says, "the main fact is that the majority of the five or six thousand Sunday concert goers prefer that music which they know—and, indeed, their reason for attending the concert is not a special work, or singer or violinist—to the unknown. And who has the right to say that they are not intended to oust from their distinct position the weekday concert of such a society as, say, the Royal Philharmonic. They have their own place in the great scheme of things, and they fill that place admirably. They justify their existence by their very attractiveness. The concert of the Sunday Concert Society started under the original conviction that 'high-class concerts on Sundays have an influence for good.'"

That established feature of the Royal Choral Society's winter season—a carol concert—attracted this year a large audience. An inviting and diversified program included a brief extract from Bach's "Christmas" oratorio, in which Miss Gertrude Higgs and Mr. Robert Radford were the soloists. Miss Olga Haley sang an "Agnus Dei" by Bizet; Miss Gladys Moger, a cantata pastorella, "Per la nascita di nostro Signore," by Scarlatti; while Mr. David Ellis got an encore for a setting by Sir Frederick Bridge of "Pickwick." Christmas music, ancient and modern, included such favorites as "God Rest You, Merry Gentlemen," "The First Nowel," "Good King Wenceslas," and, among others, two modern carols by Sir Hubert Parry, "I Sing the Birth" and "Welcome Yule." Sir Frederick Bridge, as usual, conducted.

It is said that when the founder of the famous Monday "Popular" concerts at the old St. James' Hall first adopted that title, his choice of adjective aroused the derision of those who could not, by any stretch of the imagination, conceive the application of the word "popular" to concerts devoted entirely to chamber music. Mr. Chappell retorted that he intended to justify the title, not by lowering the standard of his programs, but by raising the taste of the public. In announcing four concerts at the Queen's Hall, the London String Quartet says it is "convinced that there are many people who have no idea that there is such a wonderful song-cycle as 'On Wenlock Edge' (Vaughan Williams), or such light chamber music as 'Molly on the Shore' (Grainger) by British composers; also that there are vast numbers who have never heard the piano quartets and quintets of Schumann, Brahms, etc., or the string quartets of Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, etc."

At the first concert the quartet had the assistance of Mme. d'Alvarez, who sang an aria of Handel and Debussy's "Air de Lia" from "L'Enfant Prodigue"; and of Miss Adela Verne, who played a group of pieces by Chopin and joined the quartet in Schumann's quintet for piano and strings, E flat, op. 44. Miss Verne was playing again at the second concert and the vocalist will be Mme. Stralia.

Another quartet has recently been formed which intends to encourage native music. It consists of Miss Rhoda Backhouse, Miss Evelyn Cooke, and Messrs. Charles Woodhouse and Felix Salmond. Miss Gladys Moger and the quartet intend to give vocal and quartet concerts at chamber music societies and schools in London and the provinces.

Mr. Isidore de Lara, in conjunction with the Anglo-French Society, has begun a new series of six concerts devoted to French music. A sonata for violin and piano by Gabriel Fauré was played for the first time in London by Mr. Desiré Defauw and Mr. Harold Samuel at the opening concert. The latter player was also associated with M. Emile Doyard in a performance of Debussy's violoncello sonata. The vocalist was Miss Una Austin.

The Westminster Singers, Messrs. George May, Wilfred Kearton, Bertram Mills, and W. H. Brereton, are to try the interesting experiment of a series of concerts in Norway and Sweden. They will be absent from England about nine weeks.

A more than superficial knowledge of music, art, and literature is required before the art of opera can be fully appreciated, and many opera goers come away from a performance little wiser in these respects than when they went. An excellent plan

has been adopted at the Victoria Hall, famous for its performances of popular opera at exceedingly cheap prices. Before the "Old Vic" performances secondary and London County Council schoolmasters are giving lectures on the particular opera, and follow this by taking parties of their school children to hear the work. This plan could be followed with great advantage in connection with more ambitious operatic ventures.

BOURNEMOUTH, England.—During the month of December, Mr. Dan Godfrey has produced many novelties at the Winter Gardens. They included Bluebell Klef's pianoforte concerto, Cui's dances from "The Prisoner of the Caucasus," Corder's "Prospero" overture, and Joseph Jongen's "Tableaux Pittoresques," for strings and small orchestra. Other new works are W. J. Fenny's tone poem, "Nineveh"; Charles O'Brien's overture, "Ellangowan"; and Scontrino's "Sinfonia mauresca."

JAPANESE COMPOSER
ON VISIT IN HONOLULU

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Kosaku Yamada, the Japanese composer, is making a visit of a number of weeks in the islands and is expected to appear in concert before he leaves. From here he plans to go to the United States.

Mr. Yamada, after graduating from the Tokyo Academy of Music, went to Berlin to study. Here, at summer concerts, he had certain of his compositions performed. Returning to his own country, he organized in Tokyo the Philharmonic Society, and he directed concerts which won the applause of Europeans residing there and of Japanese.

Among his compositions are the following: symphonic poem, "Madara O-hama"; symphonic poem, "Dark Door"; prelude, "Coronation"; orchestral suite, "Genji"; suite, "Japan"; overture, "The Tale of Genji"; "Seven Woodmen" (after Tsubouchi's story); the opera, "Seven Princes" (after Maeterlinck); and the ballet pieces, "He and She," "Blue Flame" and "Pan and the Nymph."

MINNEAPOLIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The last two concerts of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Emil Oberhofer, conductor, before the annual southern and western midwinter tour, were given on Sunday afternoon and on Friday evening. On Sunday, Henry J. Williams, harpist, was the assisting musician and the program was as follows: Suite, "Woodland Sketches," op. 51, McDowell-Oberhofer; "Gypsy March," Lacombe; overture to "Martha," Flotow; air for the G string, from suite in D major, No. 3, Bach; "Petite symphonie" for wood winds, Gounod; entr'acte from "Rosamunde," Schubert; "Under the Linden," Massenet; three pieces from "The Damnation of Faust," Berlioz; "The Star Spangled Banner."

Louis Graveure, baritone, sang with the orchestra on Friday evening, in the following program: "America," symphony after Byron's "Manfred," op. 58, Tschalkowsky; aria, "Vision fugitive," from "Herodiade," Massenet; rhapsody, "June," Oldberg; "Hawthorne's Vision," Coleridge-Taylor; "Ride of the Valkyries," from "Die Walkure," Wagner.

The members of the orchestra left after the Friday evening concert for the six weeks' tour. The opening concert is given tonight at Madison, Wis. Sunday will be spent in Chicago, where there will be a concert at Orchestra Hall, with Alexander Raad, pianist, assisting. Other cities to be visited include Urbana, Ill.; Jackson, Miss.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, San Antonio and El Paso, Tex.; Tucson and Phoenix, Ariz.; Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Bernardino, Long Beach, Santa Barbara, Oakland and Berkeley, Cal.; Reno, Nev.; Logan, Salt Lake City and Provo, Utah; Grand Junction, Colorado Springs and Denver, Col. The orchestra will be back in Minneapolis on Feb. 21.

Cornelius Van Vliet, cellist, and Harrison W. Johnson, pianist, appeared on Wednesday evening at the Unitarian Church, giving the second in their series of chamber music concerts. They played the one-movement sonata in F sharp minor by Jean Hurel, Theodore Gouvy's "Decameron" suite and the Saint-Saëns suite for piano and cello, op. 16.

TORONTO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto Symphony Orchestra has reorganized under F. S. Weisman, its former conductor, and on Jan. 11 it gave its first concert in a series of four concerts announced for this season, with Ada Navarrete assisting. The program included: Overture, "Anacreon," Cherubini; "Solberg's Song," Grieg; "A Sea Song," MacDowell, arranged by Leo Smith; Slavonic dance, Dvorak; and symphony No. 6 in B minor, Tschalkowsky. The vocal numbers were the "Caro nome" aria from "Rigoletto" and the "Mad Scene" from "Lucia."

The Canadian Academy Quartet (Messrs. von Kunitz, Ely, Bruce and Smith), appearing in Foresters Hall, presented the quintet in F sharp minor of Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, with the composer assisting at the piano. Included in the program was the Haydn quartet in G major, op. 77.

Mme. Louise Homer, the contralto, appearing in Massey Hall with Florence McMillan as her accompanist, won the applause of a large audience, singing the aria, "Mon cœur s'ouvre à ta voix," from "Samson and Delilah," and songs by Perti, Corner, Schindler, Homer, Parker, Gretchaninoff, Delis and Carpenter.

CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The cloak of silence now hangs over the Auditorium, for Cleofonte Campanini's company departed for New York after the closing performance of the Chicago Opera Association on Saturday (Jan. 19). The last week of the season brought forth at least one novelty—Sylvio Lazzari's opera, "Le Sauterlot," a composition which received its first performance anywhere at the matinee Jan. 19. Mr. Lazzari, who came to America to rehearse and conduct his work, is scarcely known to the American musical public. A prelude to the composer's first opera, "Armor," a Wagnerian creation, was set before his patrons by Theodore Thomas in the earlier days of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; but that is the extent of Mr. Lazzari's fame in this country. The writer of "Le Sauterlot" is an Italian who studied in Paris and who has lived there for many years. The opera which he produced in the Auditorium is based upon a drama by E. de Keyserling—a drama whose story is about a Lithuanian maiden, Orti, who, the Cinderella of her peasant father's household, loves the man who is affianced to her foster-sister. This gallant—his name is Indrik—falls out temporarily with his inamorata and he pays court to Orti, presumably with a view to evoking the jealousy of the other girl. Orti is lifted to an empyrean of happiness, takes love and life with great seriousness. But Indrik is not serious. He makes up with his former love, and Orti, realizing that sorrow, and not joy, is the food which she must eat all her days, attempts to solve the problem of her existence with poison.

This is not exactly a stimulating plot. The atmosphere of gloom hangs over the opera and, in the first act at least, the composer was unable to shake off the apparent conviction that he must be grave at any cost. This conviction would have mattered less, perhaps, if Mr. Lazzari had been more temperate in the matter of length. The opening division of "Le Sauterlot" endures for more than an hour, and there was but little movement in it. The second act was much more promising, for in it there were introduced Lithuanian dances—these were quite charming as to their music—and some comedy. Clearly the writer of the opera proved himself to be a man of talent, if not a composer of remarkable originality. His mastery of the mechanics of composition was evident enough, but it was evident, too, that he had had his ear to the ground during the course of his education in France. Not a modernist by conviction, Mr. Lazzari nevertheless availed himself of some of the improvements—or at least the innovations—which have been introduced into present-day harmony by Debussy, Ravel and others of their kind.

The evening before this production Mr. Campanini presented one of those entertainments which, made up of bits from various dramatic compositions, have been known technically to the local public as "gala performances." This function would have scarcely been worth mentioning in this place if it had not been for the circumstance that a little-known composition by Giuseppe Verdi was given a place upon the program. This was a "Hymn of the Nations" which the Italian master originally wrote for the exhibition which was opened in London in 1862, and which was played for the first time in Her Majesty's Theater in that year. The conductor of the Chicago Opera Association revived this creation because he imagined that as Verdi has enshrined in it the British, the French and the Italian national anthems, the gathering in the Auditorium—it was one of the most brilliant of the season—would be thrilled to extraordinary emotions. It doubtless would have been so thrilled if Verdi had retained his dramatic faculties when he composed the piece. The various hymns sneak into the score as if they were ashamed of being there, and they were half finished before the audience in Chicago arrived at the conviction that it ought to have been upon its feet. The principal feature of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra concerts, Jan. 18-19, was the first production in America of a symphony, which, entitled "Illa Mourmetz," was composed by Reinhold Moritzovich Gilbre. This work, of portentous proportions, was presented to the Chicago organization by Cyrus McCormick, who came across it and some other Russian music when he was with the Root commission in Russia. Illa Mourmetz is the hero of one of the old Russian cycles—those legendary tales in verse which recount the deeds of heroes whose exploits far outstrip those of Baron Munchausen. Gilbre's music proved to be of more than ordinary worth. The composer is a master of the orchestra, but he has ideas as well as technique, and long as the symphony was—in spite of the cuts which Mr. Stock made in it—the interest of the listener did not wane. The other pieces on the program were an engaging "Symphonic Prelude" by Rosseter Cole, a local composer, and the third concerto for violin by Hubay, which was interpreted by Efrim Zimbalist. The concerto was admirably performed, but its music is of no particular worth or beauty.

Last Sunday the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra landed long enough in Chicago on its way to California to give a concert in Orchestra Hall. Mr. Oberhofer, a gifted director, presented only three compositions—his own "Overture Romantique," the "Manfred" symphony by Tschalkowsky and the D minor concerto for piano and orchestra by Felix Borowski. The overture proved to be a work whose melodiousness and richness of scoring gave great pleasure to the ear. The organization interpreted it and the symphony by Tschalkowsky with considerable skill. Borowski's concerto had been heard previously at a concert

given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and Glenn Dillard Gunn in 1914; on this later occasion it was performed, as to the solo part, by Alexander Raab, who gave to the work the breadth of style and the power which its peculiarities demanded.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At its concert of Thursday night and Friday afternoon the Philharmonic Society's guest artist was Pablo Casals, violoncellist, in the Dvorak concerto in B minor. Regardless of the number of times this player is heard, one is always surprised afresh at each hearing. It is not that his previous performances are forgotten, but the intervals, filled with all kinds of virtuoso appearances, make one doubt the record of memory. There is none to whom to turn for purposes of comparison; there are none to rank him with in his own field, and few to place with him among all the performing artists of our concert stage in the last two decades. An effortless cellist we have not seen before him—he reminds of the young Heifetz in this regard; and he sings like de Pachmann with the limit of poetic speech without exaggeration.

On Thursday night he touched Dvorak's themes with a songful beauty never had from any other cellist who has appeared in this country. As last year, his tones were at times brilliant as those of a violin, with remarkable variety of tonal coloring; his low tones smooth or guttural and vibrant, his runs firm, harp-like or bitingly incisive, and all with that ease of velvet wrists and fingers of steel.

MacDowell's "Hamlet" and "Ophelia" tone poems were played. They showed MacDowell just reaching a mature orchestral grasp, and the "Ophelia" contains some of the characteristic harmonies of this composer. Bach led off the program with the concerto in F major for orchestra, the second of the six "Brandenburg" concertos, and it was well placed before the Schubert "Unfinished," for it has such positiveness and is so obtrusively polyphonic. The excellent Megerlin, concertmaster, played well those parts written for solo violin. The Spanish caprice of Rimsky-Korsakoff was well received.

Max Rosen, at his first recital appearance, at Carnegie Hall, Jan. 21, confirmed the impression made at his appearance with orchestra last week—that he is still a student in some important violinistic departments. His tone, of remarkable beauty at times, is at others scratchy; firmer stopping will bring a larger tone and better pitch, and a surer command in these things will allow him to take charge of phrase and pace and other musical considerations. In his appearance with orchestra he took his place in a scheme of things dominated by Mr. Strinsky. In his accompanist of Monday night he was not so fortunate. While his light tone skimmed through the allegros, Richard Epstein "at the piano" volleyed and thundered. This continued through the Dvorak concerto and the Auer arrangements of Beethoven. Only at the end did Rosen come into his own, in the "Polonaise Brillante" of Wieniawski, in which the piano part is so unimportant that the violin may go its own way. Here, at the last, did the violinist show command of style for the first time, and command of tone and phrase. He is good in the melody passages, as in the Beethoven romance in F, but his allegros have not enough dance in them. The Auer gloss needs another coat.

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In all its glorious history, centered in the heroic age of American music, the old Academy of Music has probably never been the scene of a more enthusiastic approval of musical talent than that which occurred at the first local appearance of Jascha Heifetz, the young Russian violinist, with the New York Symphony Society on Wednesday afternoon. In a measure, of course, Heifetz's fame had preceded him. But considering the absence of extensive local publicity as well as the conduct of the audience, the incident must be accepted as representing mainly a sincere and spontaneous popular verdict upon the young violinist's talents. Heifetz certainly is a singular figure in the violinistic world. Sheer talent he possesses in large measure; precisely how deep and durable it is, time alone can tell. This much is certain: in his playing of the difficult and none too significant Tschalkowsky concerto he revealed many of the attributes which go with abiding interpretative genius. His very technical accomplishments, in a youth under 20, are indicative of higher gifts; he elucidated the difficulties of the composition exultantly. He has style, tone, sense of the melodic curve, grace, and freedom. And overlaying these traits is a quality which intimates that the phenomenon is not wholly instinctive, unconscious; there are hints of the budding intellectual quality which always goes with the highest gifts, either creative or interpretative. Heifetz was not the sole charm of

this concert. Walter Damrosch played the fifth symphony of Beethoven and the Saint-Saëns bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" with superior spirit and vigor. On the whole, the New York Symphony Society has never been heard in this city under more ingratiating circumstances.

With Tuesday night opera temporarily annulled on account of the fuel-saving order, this proved the week of the symphony for Philadelphia. The regular concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra last week brought forward Thaddeus Rich, the accomplished concertmaster of the organization, as soloist. In his many appearances with the Philadelphia Orchestra, Mr. Rich has played virtually all the standard concertos, so he went farther afield to Chausson's "Poème" for his present offering. The work has little of the inspirational quality.

So far as the solo instrument is concerned it is half cadenza and half chant. Bristling with technical difficulties, it offers little beside the questionable pleasure, from the musical standpoint, of hearing them felicitously vanquished. Mr. Rich realized all the work offers in the happiest manner. Indeed, he has seldom played with surer skill before local audiences.

The second symphony of Brahms was substituted for the fifth of Mahler, because the orchestra's delay in snowbound Michigan last week prevented final rehearsals of the latter work. The symphony fitted well into the scheme of the program, which concluded with Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust"—"Menuet des Follets," "Danse des Sylphes" and "Marche Hongroise"—and was gratefully received.

On Wednesday night the Philadelphia Orchestra gave the most successful of the local concerts in behalf of war charity. The program for this occasion was made up, so far as possible, from request compositions. It opened with the "Leonore," No. 3, overture and the "Unfinished" symphony of Schubert, representing the older school, and included the modern Scriabine ("Poème de l'Extase"), Debussy ("Afternoon of a Faun"), and Sibelius ("Finlandia").

Whatever one may think of Scriabine, it was a pleasure to hear his "Poème de l'Extase" again. To the mind accustomed to thinking in the established terms of musical expression it is nothing more nor less on first hearing than a hodgepodge. At the same time it is a colossal groping in the right direction, toward a world of tonal freedom. It is its complexity that confuses and that will disappear with more familiarity.

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The concerts are supervised by a committee, of which Mrs. Arthur H. Davison is the chairman. The manager for the engagement of artists is A. H. Handley. The season opened in October, with a concert by the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Charles H. Leary conducting. At the October concert the Hazel Clark Trio appeared; at the November concert the Philharmonic Orchestra gave a second program; at the last concert, given on Jan. 18, Heinrich Gebhard, the pianist, gave the program.

Last year a lecturer took part in the performance, explaining the music which was presented and discussing the composers. The lecture scheme, it is expected, will be resumed. The aim of the concerts is threefold—appreciation, enjoyment and education.

Last year four concerts were given. This year there are to be eight, given in two series. Tickets for one series are 50 cents. They are sold in series form, for the purpose of getting the people in the habit of attending regularly.

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THE HOME FORUM

The City of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS a long cry from Florence to Patmos, and there is no obvious connection between Machiavelli and Paul the Apostle, yet it was said that his citizenship was of the world, whilst it was the Apostle to the Gentiles who explained the true meaning of citizenship, and the prisoner in Patmos who drew the picture of the true city, whose builder and maker is God. Now it is the moralist in the publicist, Lord Morley insists, that always interests mankind, and it was because of this that Machiavelli has been termed a citizen of the world, for, as Lord Morley dryly adds, he was an unquestionable moralist, even if of a very peculiar sort. The Apostle to the Gentiles also was a publicist, possibly the greatest publicist who ever lived, and he was also a great Christian moralist. The correspondence of the two men may, indeed, be expressed in the antithesis that the one showed the world what citizenship should not be, and the other, what true citizenship was.

The gulf between the teaching of Machiavelli and Paul was no broader than that between the Florence of the Renaissance and the New Jerusalem. From the windows of his house beyond the lovely Ponte Vecchio, close by the great wall surrounding the gardens of the Pitti, the famous Florentine looked out over perhaps the most beautiful city in Italy. Here everything that the genius of man could do to make a paradise of marble, of carving, and of fresco, had been done, and, as a result, the accomplishment of the lusts of the flesh, so that unbridled sensuality, murder, and unfaithfulness were the most ordinary social incidents. Poisons men sold as freely as sweetmeats, and the bravo with his stiletto was as much a popular hero as the toreador in Spain, or the gladiator in ancient Rome.

Such, then, was Florence in the era of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and a more appalling contrast to the city of God it would be impossible to imagine. It was far otherwise that the Hebrew poet wrote of this city of God: "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is mount Zion, on the sides of the north, the city of the great King." Of course the Psalmist

did not imagine that God dwelt materially on Mount Zion, but Mount Zion was, to him, the type of the New Jerusalem which the Galilean disciple was one day to picture coming down out of heaven. He made use of his metaphor, therefore, as all the Hebrew writers made use of metaphor, for the purpose of teaching, by pointing his readers to the spiritual reality of the city, whose builder and maker, in the words of the letter to the Hebrews, is God. The completeness of the metaphor goes, indeed, much deeper than the casual reader might suppose. For instance, there are two words in the Greek Testament which are translated new. The one means something just newly made, as the new wine which was placed in the old bottles. The other means something relatively freshly made. Such are the new bottles for wine, meaning not freshly constructed wine skins, but wine skins which, though thoroughly seasoned so as to do away with the rawness of the leather, were yet in their highest state of efficiency and soundness, and not perishable like the old bottles.

Now the writer, in speaking of the new heaven and the new earth, equally with the New Jerusalem, is careful to use the word which means something newly perceived rather than something freshly created. The new heaven and the new earth thus become not a new physical heaven and a new physical earth, but a new perception of what heaven and earth means, just as the New Jerusalem is not a newly built Jerusalem with streets of gold and gates of pearl, but is a clearer spiritual perception of the city of God, as a mental image, as well as a metaphysical explanation of the way in which the old Jerusalem had been metaphorically used by the Hebrew writers to convey to the people this idea of the city of God. Thus it was that the Israelites were bidden to go up to Jerusalem, to march mentally up to the city upon the hill, throwing aside the tatters of their old garments, and clothing themselves instead in their newly found, though not newly made, garments of Spirit, and exchanging mentally their material citizenship for that citizenship or conversation which is in heaven. For, in this way, on page 589 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy describes the two Jerusalems:

"Mortal belief and knowledge obtained from the five corporeal senses; the pride of power and the power of pride; sensuality; envy; oppression; tyranny. Home, heaven."

At first sight the connection between citizenship and conversation is not apparent, but if anybody will turn from the King James to the Revision he will very soon discover that the word which in the King James is translated "conversation," in the Revision has become "manner of living." The explanation is really very simple. The word "conversation" originally meant living in a certain place, and from this it was extended to mean the consorting of the people in that place. Thus a man's conversation meant not what he said, but the people with whom he mixed, and in this sense it was framed into the proverb that you might tell a man by his conversation, in other words, by the company he kept. Thus the Elizabethan word "conversation" had become purely archaic by the time of the Revision of 1885, so that, in order to retain the meaning of the Greek, it was altered to "manner of living." If the Greek word had always been the same this would have been simple enough, but the phrase "manner of living" is not always translated from the same Greek word. Thus when Paul wrote to the Philippians, "only let your conversation be as it becometh the gospel of Christ," he was actually saying, let your citizenship be such as becometh the gospel of Christ.

Now, if anyone will turn to the Old Testament he will discover that the word there translated "citizenship" means, literally, a path or way. And thus, by one of those transitions so common in a language, the word "way," used by Jesus in the saying "I am the way," came to mean the path a man mentally traversed, and so his moral conduct. Now a man's mental tergiversations sum up his attitude as a citizen. Therefore, the citizen of the city of God was the man who had followed the way of the Christ so as to bring his conduct into an at-onement with Principle. The material Jerusalem, which the British troops entered a few weeks ago, was the successor to that Jerusalem to which the Jews went up in their search for a better understanding of God. But the Jews habitually taught that their material history was but the figure of the way trodden by the nation as the children of God. And thus the New Jerusalem is the spiritual concept of that heaven of harmony, whose citizens are the real children of Israel, inasmuch as they are the chosen people of Principle, because they have made themselves at one with the divine Mind, and in so doing have claimed the freedom of eternal Truth. It is thus that the children of Israel are defined by Mrs. Eddy, on page 583 of Science and Health: "The representatives of Soul, not corporeal sense; the offspring of Spirit, who, having wrestled with error, sin, and sense, are governed by divine Science; some of the ideas of God beheld as men, casting out error and healing the sick; Christ's offspring."

So Exceedingly Genteel

It occurred to me several times that we should have got on better if we had not been quite so genteel. We were so exceedingly genteel that our scope was quite limited.—Dickens.

Sylvan

Sylvan could go wherever woods and waters were, and no man was asked for leave—once or twice the farmer withstood, but it was to no purpose—he could as easily prevent the sparrows or tortoises. It was their land before it was his, and their title was precedent. Sylvan knew what was on their land, and they did not; and he sometimes brought them ostentatious gifts of flowers or fruit or shrubs which they would gladly have paid great prices for, and did not tell them that he took them from their own woods. Moreover, the very time at which he used their land and water

(for his boat glided like a trout everywhere unseen), was in hours when they were sound asleep. Long before they were awake he went up and down to survey like a sovereign his possessions, and he passed onward, and left them before the farmer came out of doors. Indeed, it was the common opinion that Mr. Thoreau made Concord.—Emerson's Journal.

The Poet's Country

He who will understand the poet, must visit the poet's country.—Goethe.

Across the Lagoons in a Sandolo

"The sandolo is a boat shaped like the gondola, but smaller and lighter, without benches, and without the high steel prow or ferro which distinguishes the gondola. The gunwale is only just raised above the water, over which the little craft skims with a rapid, bounding motion, affording an agreeable variation from the stately, swanlike movement of the gondola. In one of these boats, called by him the Fiolso or Seawew, my friend Eustace had started with Antonio, intending to row the whole way to Chioggia, or, if the breeze favored, to hoist a sail and help himself along. After breakfast, when the crew for my gondola had been assembled, Francesco and I followed with the Signora." John Addington Symonds writes.

"It was one of those perfect mornings which occur as a respite from broken weather, when the air is windless and the light falls soft through haze on the horizon. As we broke into the lagoon behind the Redentore, the islands in front of us, St. Spirito, Poveglia, Malamocco, seemed as though they were just lifted from the

sea-line. The Euganean, far away to westward, were bathed in mist, and almost blent with the blue sky. Our four rowers put their backs into their work; and soon we reached the port of Malamocco, where a breeze from the Adriatic caught us sideways for a while. This is the largest of the breaches in the Lido, or raised sand-reefs, which protect Venice from the sea; it affords an entrance to vessels of draft like the steamers of the Peninsular & Oriental Company. We crossed the dancing wavelets of the port; but when we passed under the lee of Pellestrina, the breeze failed, and the lagoon was once again a sheet of undulating glass."

"Now we are well lost in the lagoons: the Alps and Euganean shrouded in a noontide haze; the lowlands at the mouth of Brenta marked by clumps of trees, spherically faint in silver silhouette against the light, shimmering horizon. Form and color have disappeared in light irradiated vapor of an opal hue. And yet instinctively we know that we are not at sea; the different quality of the water, the

plies emerging here and there above the surface, the suggestion of coastlines scarcely felt in this infinity of luster, all remind us that our voyage is confined to the charmed limits of an inland lake.

"At length the jutting headland of Pellestrina was reached. We broke across the Porto di Chioggia, and saw Chioggia itself ahead—a huddled mass of houses low upon the water. One by one, as we rowed steadily, the fishing-boats passed by, emerging from their harbor for a twelve hours' cruise upon the open sea. In a long line they came, with variegated sails of orange, red, and saffron, curiously checkered at the corners, and cantled with devices in contrasted tints. A little land breeze carried them forward. The lagoon reflected their deep colors till they reached the port. Then, slightly swerving eastward on their course, but still in single file, they took the sea and scattered, like beautiful bright-plumaged birds, who from a streamlet float into a lake, and find their way at large according as each wills."

"That afternoon the gondola and

sandolo were lashed together side by side. Two sails were raised, and in this lazy fashion we stole homeward, faster or slower according as the breeze freshened or slackened, landing now and then on islands, sauntering along the sea-walls which bulwark Venice from the Adriatic, and singing—those at least of us who had the power to sing. Four of our Venetians had trained voices and memories of inexhaustible music. Over the level water, with the ripple plashing at our keel, their songs went abroad, and mingled with the falling day. The barcaroles and serenades peculiar to Venice were, of course, in harmony with the occasion. But some transcripts from classical operas were even more attractive, through the dignity with which these men invested them. By the peculiarity of the stage assumed a solemn movement, marked in rhythm, which removed it from the commonplace into antiquity, and made me understand how cultivated music may pass back by natural unconscious transition into the realm of popular melody.

"The sun sank, not splendidly, but quietly in banks of clouds above the Alps. Stars came out, uncertainly at first, and then in strength, reflected on the sea. The men of the Dogana watch boat challenged us and let us pass. Madonna's lamp was twinkling from her shrine upon the harbor pile. The city grew before us. Stealing into Venice in that calm—stealing silently and shadow-like, with scarce a ruffle of the water, the masses of the town emerging out of darkness into twilight, till San Giorgio's gun boomed with a flash athwart our stern, and the gas lamps of the Piazzetta swam into sight; all this was like a long enchanted chapter of romance. And now the music of our men had sunk to one faint whistling from Eustace or tunes in harmony with whippers at the prow.

"Then came the steps of the Palazzo Veneri and the deep-scented darkness of the garden. As we passed through to supper, I plucked a spray of yellow Banksia rose, and put it in my button-hole. The dew was on its burnished leaves, and evening had drawn forth its perfume."

Humboldt

This, too, a conqueror! His vast domain. Wider than widest scepter-shadowed lands; Earth, and the weltering kingdom of the main. Laid their broad charter in his royal hands. His was no taper lit in cloistered cage, Its glimmer borrowed from the grove or porch; He read the record of the planet's page. By Etna's glare and Cotopaxi's torch. —Holmes

United States Constitution

It has become a habit with some of our statesmen and orators to deplore the ability, and especially the far-sightedness, of the framers of the Constitution. They say that competent as the members of that convention may have been to deal with conditions of their own time, they were wholly unable to grasp the growth and expansion of the country and its future needs. The Constitution which they gave us has been sufficient for every crisis through which we have passed and every problem which we have encountered since it was adopted. It has been the breath of our national life. While the constitutions of every country in the world have been altered and revolutionized many times during this period, the Constitution of the United States remains practically as it came from the fathers. It was sufficient for the narrow strip of settlements along the Atlantic coast, and the thirteen original states with their three millions of people. It meets every requirement and provides for every necessity of forty-eight states, covering the continent and with a population of one hundred millions. It has been equal to territorial expansion, to the formation of new commonwealths and their incorporation into the Federal Union, to the government of alien colonies beyond the seas, to the perils of war and the perils of peace. "Ah," say the iconoclasts, "what did those ancient fossils know of the initiative, referendum, recall, working men's compensation, old-age pensions, prohibition and woman suffrage?" They knew nothing and if they had known would undoubtedly have been opposed to them all, but with wisdom which was almost, if not entirely, inspired, they gave to their posterity a framework so broad and elastic that in its administration we are permitted to try and test them all. They left the latest liberty, and limitations and restraint only of time for discussion and deliberation to succeeding generations. Let us renew our faith and loyalty to our glorious Constitution and our gratitude and reverence to the matchless man who gave us this priceless heritage.—Chauncey M. Depew.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Y. M. C. A. Hut

THE long, low hut, with the four familiar letters painted upon it, somewhat desolate looking, by reason of its inevitable starkness and newness by day, but comfortable beyond words to look upon by night, with every window aglow, like a Christmas ornament lit by a taper, has become, in these days, a cheery landmark in a score of countries. It is to be found in all the great camps between the Rio Grande and the St. Lawrence, and where, beyond the St. Lawrence, the prairies and the forests stretch towards the polar seas. Three thousand miles to the east, its doors open behind the railings along which the lecturers on the unconventional "isms" draw their little knots of curious listeners from the crowds crossing the Park from Oxford Street to Piccadilly. And then, farther east again, behind the long, serpentine line of the trenches, where the great guns thunder, thunder, thunder, vomiting their hail of steel and death across "No Man's Land" and beyond.

Unquestionably, then, the Y. M. C. A. hut has filled a great void. It is true that the lack of vision in certain government quarters has done not a little to create that void. But the necessity of the hour has fortunately been realized more clearly by the people, and so generous contributions have flowed in upon the Y. M. C. A., and as a result the Y. M. C. A. huts have blossomed out of the dreary desolateness of the camp, and in the rear of the storm-beaten trenches, from "Sea View," by the Northern Ocean, to "Temptation Square," under the sweltering eastern sun. Here all day, every day, from early morning long into the night, men pass in and pass out, reading, writing, and talking incessantly whilst they remain. The most wonderful phenomenon almost of the war may be seen here. It is the letter writers. There are miles of them, millions of them, writing, writing, writing, from Dunkirk to Baghdad, their pens scratching across the paper, with the red triangle known now to half a world. They come in from the trenches on their way to the rest camps in the rear; and they come out from the rest camps on their way to the blasted region of the mine craters and the dug-outs. But they all stop to write, and the incessant scratching of the pens keeps time as it were to the distant thunder of the guns. If the huts had done no more than make possible these army corps of letter writers, they would at least have brought happiness and consolation to millions of homes.

Sunday night is a great night. It is the fête day of the fountain pen. On Sunday, whole armies become St. Simons or Horace Walpoles. Whether it is men resting from battle or men just resting between drills, it is all the same. Sunday, indeed, has been described as "the Sabbath Bridge," because, on the evening of that day, men stride, in their imagination, across this Galata Bridge of paper which joins continents together, and reunites, for the moment, the home circle. Of course, the opportunity of letter writing does not constitute the be-all and the end-all of the hut, at the front. There the men go for relaxation and such amusement as may be found in an impromptu club. How, some one has said, the letter writers manage to survive the clamor and laughter of the surroundings is a puzzle. But the clamor and the laughter must be a positive mental relaxation after the pounding of the big guns, and the dropping of shells and grenades at any and every moment.

It is not only, however, at the front that the value of the hut is appreciated, though it is quite possible that it is appreciated more there than elsewhere. It has an immense value in the towns, in keeping out of mischief the thousands of men returning, not merely to bases, but actually home for their periodic leave. Hundreds of thousands of men on leave pour into London and Paris, and the other great towns, every year in this way. If they have no home, often even if they have, they are subjected, in an instant, to all those temptations of which every great city is a center. Then it is that day or night the open door or the glowing windows of the hut offer their welcome, with the result that feet which might, and undoubtedly would, otherwise be turned to the public house or the cabaret find their way to the pure atmosphere and the clean recreation afforded by the foresight and labor of the Y. M. C. A.

These opportunities do not, however, by any manner of means exhaust the usefulness of the hut. In few places, indeed, is its usefulness more felt than in the camps themselves and in the great cities and towns in the neighborhood of the camps. In these camps, in America especially, where great armies are training for the front, and in the towns which the men there training can easily visit, there is a peculiar demand for the hut. The trenches furnish an excitement which is fortunately all their own. The man on a week's leave is generally fully engaged in finding legitimate or illegitimate amusement to take the place of the excitement of the front. But the man in the training camp is working hard in the somewhat dreary monotony of learning to be a fighter in a record time. The terrible excitement of the trenches is not here, and, as a result, cut off from home and from the companionship of his friends, his outlook is liable to become somewhat drab during the periods given to him for relaxation. It is then that the hut in the camp, or the great buildings in the neighboring towns, offer him opportunities for recreation, the value of which it is difficult to overestimate. Here there are dormitories where for twenty-five cents he may obtain a night's lodging in comfort and cleanliness. Here also are gymnasiums, bowling alleys, and billiard rooms, places where he can go for recreation without being subjected to all the temptations of drink and those other temptations which go with drink.

Anybody who knows anything about armies knows that the hardships of the maneuvers, and the dullness of barrack life are far more difficult to bear than the im-

measurably greater hardships of active service which, in its very insistence, largely fills men's time. The necessity for the endurance of hardships, once the campaign opens, is a thing no soldier questions, but there is always a certain questioning, whether it takes audible form or not, as to the necessity of much that happens on maneuvers or in training camps. It is, therefore, in filling the spare hours of the men engaged in these training camps and on these maneuvers that the Y. M. C. A. huts and other buildings are so invaluable.

Is the Balance of Power Doomed?

THERE is a significant passage in the speech just delivered at Rome by the Minister of the Treasury, Signor Nitti, which merits consideration. On the occasion of the celebration of Italy's Day at the Cuban Legation, he said that "when the war with its material violence is over, we shall not have made an end of moral violence. But there are two groups in the life of the world, the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin groups, which are two manifestations of the millenary spirit." If that passage is capable of any one interpretation, it is that the seeds have already been sown of some other and better international relationship than that known as "the balance of power." The time is, indeed, coming when peoples must seriously and intelligently face the problem of mutual service so that the rule of nations may harmonize with the rule of life. Today the balance of power is absolutely and morally indefensible. As far as Italy is concerned, her alliance with the Triple Alliance was maintained only as a species of blackmail on the part of Austria. She was in reality the ally of her enemies, who, on the occasion of the Algeiras incident, deliberately threatened that Austrian troops would open the Milan Exhibition.

Alliances of states have tended to provoke rather than to prevent war. The object of diplomats is not to maintain this delicate acrobatic equipoise so much as to get the scales to tip in their favor. The Germans find the doctrine, which John Bright characterized as a "ghastly phantom" and a "foul idol," obnoxious to them merely because it aims at a just equilibrium which shall prevent any one nation forcing its will upon the rest. They want peace with an inviolable and strong dominance of Germany. The policy of "Weltmacht oder Niedergang" will accept no other position but that of top dog. Universal empire, of course, prohibits all idea of balance. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 reinstated the balance of power. But Prussia, not many years later, snapped her fingers at it, and made herself the dominant military power of the Continent. She smashed the balance and her King became Emperor at Versailles. She smashed it again in 1914, and the end is not yet in sight. All kinds of tightening alliances and ententes have not availed to prevent war, or to restrain a dominant nation seeking world dominion through universal subjugation of nations, peoples, kindreds, and tongues. No wonder that the world looks forward, not to the reestablishment of the balance of power, but to that only substitute which can bring about, and if necessary enforce, the peace of the world.

But the doctrine will die hard, if only because political equilibrium is considered to be the basal doctrine of England's foreign politics. Apparently her vast empire has needed it, whilst on three great occasions in history, during the reigns of Elizabeth, Louis XIV, and Napoleon, she has played so prominent a part in restoring peace, through the restoration of the balance, that Lord Brougham was moved to describe it as "that parent of national independence, ally of justice, and source of peace." Historically speaking, there has never been any better expedient at the command of the nations in their international or inter-racial relations. Without directly formulating it, the Greek states were compelled to act upon it by a kind of instinct of self-preservation against Athenian hegemony. The ambitious designs of Charles V first awakened the European powers to the danger of an overwhelming preponderance of one dynasty, and, as a motive of political conduct, the balance of power came distinctly into the foreground in the alliances of England, Holland and Austria against the schemes of Louis XIV. The kaleidoscopic changes in political alliances from the Treaty of Utrecht to the end of the Seven Years' War were the result of a frantic attempt by continental statesmen to preserve the balance. The balance of power was the only weapon to hand with which to meet the aggressions of Napoleon and Russia's attempt to extend her dominion over Turkey at the time of the Crimean War. In its essence, the balance of power is a precept of common sense born of experience and the instinct of self-preservation. Destroy the balance in individual or international conditions, and the destroyer is no longer able to dispute with another on equal terms concerning manifest rights. It is not surprising that Mr. Asquith has repeated the words of Pitt that England would never permit "that any power shall arrogate the right of annulling at her pleasure the political system of Europe."

But the political system of Europe has always been the hatching oven for latent war and covert anarchy. The pivot of international agreements is force. What is needed now is that the relations of nations shall be so reconstituted that this idea of the balance of power, as Professor Oppenheim has put it, shall no longer be essential to the very existence of international law. The world demands a substitute for the balance whereby no nation can become sufficiently powerful to ignore the law and act solely according to its convenience and selfish interests. The remedy is a common law and a common authority, and that remedy is surely provided, to a large extent, in the projected League of Nations.

A Warning to Labor

THE length to which unbridled industrial competition may go, even at a time when the nation is employing its best thought and energy to grapple successfully with an emergency, is illustrated in the case of certain extensive employing concerns engaged on United States Government contracts. In many instances men have been, and are being, enticed away from regular employment by

offers of higher wages and better accommodation elsewhere. The higher wages and better accommodation constitute the lure, but it often follows that a surplus of help is created by reason of these inducements, with the result that neither the higher wages nor the better accommodation is to be obtained by long lines of late applicants. There are said to be many instances in which the enticements have been offered for the simple purpose of creating a surplus of labor in a certain locality, with the view of lowering wages. This is reprehensible on every ground. It is a fruitful source of discontent in labor circles at the present time. Thousands of men have left good positions to obtain better, only to find themselves far from their homes and without possibility of employment, save on such terms as might be dictated to them.

Another serious phase of the matter has been presented, within the last few days, by the farming interests. Undue bids for labor have reached the agricultural regions, and thousands of men needed for the planting, cultivation, and harvesting of crops are being gathered into the industrial centers. A natural result of the congestion which must ensue, if this condition is not promptly corrected, will be distress resulting from unemployment in the principal centers of population.

It is encouraging to learn that the Department of Labor has directed the cancellation of extravagant advertisements for men, since such advertisements are considered detrimental to the Government's war program. Proprietors of industrial plants are being assured that all real labor needs will be met by the United States Employment Service, in whose charge the distribution of the available labor supply has been placed by Secretary Wilson. But government regulation in this respect should go farther. It should protect the business and labor of the country generally against the machinations of unscrupulous employers.

A registration system has now been established which, it is hoped, will correct existing abuses. Under its operation the Department of Labor expects to be able to make a fair distribution of all calls for men, and thus to minimize and equalize the drain on industry which results from unregulated competition between war industries and different branches of the Government, and it is said that labor is in entire sympathy with the plan. In this connection it is worthy of note that an appeal has been made to President Wilson to speed up governmental machinery in aid of production, and to relieve the anxiety of farmers as to labor supply, credit facilities, and seed shortage.

A board composed of representatives from seven national farm organizations stands behind the protest against ruinous competition in labor, and behind a demand for greater consideration by the Government of the present and prospective needs of agriculture. It is evident that, unless labor shall be distributed on a basis very different from that now prevailing, shortages of the so-called necessities will be even greater during the present year than in 1917.

There is plenty of work in the country; there will be plenty of fuel, and plenty of food, for all. But it needs to be understood—it needs to be ground into the consciousness of the people, and it needs to be thoroughly recognized by the Government—that adequate distribution of the nation's resources, as a preventive of a possible industrial breakdown in the present year, is an absolute necessity.

The Folklore of Rumania

THE tales and legends of Rumania are the simple wild flowers of peasant life, gathered from village to village. Like ancestors of these humble folk are the wondrous characters in them, and you wonder mightily that such simple people as the Rumanian peasants should be consorting, in their fireside hours, with men and women so far exalted above themselves. Amid the legendary galaxy move, it is true, the poor and the outcast, but they always have their good geniuses who, as the reward of good deeds, raise them to undreamed-of eminence, but most of the stories tell of handsome and gallant princes and chieftains, fondly called "Voivodes," and of beautiful princesses. Then there are the love songs, or "doine," and the heroic ballads, or "hora," which might have been collected by that Homeric type of singer, the Bard of Dimbovitza, in whose themes the proud, graceful, and statuesque Rumanian peasant stands out against the golden sky of his native land, a lover of imaginative creations, of symbols, sun, and song.

Step into the thatched, wooden cottage of the peasants. The women are round the old Dutch stove, holding a spinning-wheel party, and telling the tales of ancient Rumania; or an old familiar song is being sung, and each person is contributing her verse; or a satirical folk-tale, pointed at Jew, gypsy, or parish priest, is going the round. Perhaps there sits by the threshold a wandering minstrel, improvising to the guitar some plaintive song with a touch of charm and beauty; or he tells of the heroic deeds of Baba Novak, the legends of the Monastery of Arghesi, or sings the ballad of Torgovan. But it is in the fairy tale or the animal legend of the Æsopian order in which the imagination of the people has had most play. The mere names of the people in this mythical land are often beautiful. There are Costara and Aurora, Flora and Petra, Ileana and Mogarzia, Lapitza and Stana. The stories are sure to have a curious beginning, something like this: "Once upon a time something happened. If it had not happened it would not have been told." Then the delighted hearers are certain that all is quite true and listen breathlessly to the adventures of the beautiful Ileana, for, you must know, she was one of the three lovely daughters of the Emperor of no one knows where, which really doesn't concern anyone, but she was so fair that even the sun stopped to gaze at her. Or it may be the story of the fisherman who married a princess, and was so handsome that his future royal bride used to buy his fish at ten times the price which ordinary folk paid. Or it may be the tale of the old man and woman who had a hen and a rooster between them, but in which the selfish old lady would not share the eggs. But the wonderful folk of this ideal world to which the peasant's imagination is able to lift him above the sordidness of his

material surroundings, are invariably generous, brave, and fair, whether they be kings, popular heroes, or brigands, while the creatures whose duty it is to bring woe and strife always wear a repugnant aspect. The animals, too, are only disguised human beings.

Captivating is the story of the young Voivode and the garden where whosoever entered looked fair. But you enter the real Rumanian fairyland when you take up "Youth Without Age." The hero, astride his flying and talking horse, flies to the palace of the two beautiful maidens in the heart of an impenetrable forest. The princesses are quite get-at-able folk, and talk just as nicely and humanly as did ever Alice in Wonderland. The prince marries one of them, and of course there is unalloyed happiness and, alas, the usual proviso. The hero must never, never go into the Valley of Lamentation, whatever he does, for then something dreadful would happen. And, of course, he does go, and something does happen. The prince returns to the world of ordinary folk, and finds that he has lived for hundreds of years in a world where time is unknown.

But there the stories are, just as fresh as in Virgilian days, that he who runs may read.

Notes and Comments

AT a time when old King Coal is demonstrating his power in a very definite way, and is teaching his subjects all that they befittingly owe to him, it is interesting to observe how his favors are bestowed. Everybody knows by this time that the business of the country has been thoroughly upset by the insistent demand of the ships, which are taking men and supplies to Europe, for fuel. In order to meet this demand businesses have been ruthlessly closed down, schools shut, and even church services threatened. On the whole, however, the saloon, which is absolutely unnecessary and harmful, has managed to weather the storm, whilst the brewery, keeping a discreet silence, has been careful not to draw attention to itself. This, however, was not always so. Some years ago a great brewery, in the Middle West, was actually advertising, in proof presumably of its importance, its vast consumption of coal amongst other things, and it is interesting to know that in these public advertisements this brewery returned its consumption at 325 tons a day. Advertisements, sometimes, have unexpected advantages, and the advantage of this particular one is the information which it unintentionally gives to Dr. Garfield and his assistants.

WHAT are the American soldiers reading in France? So far as it has been possible to collect data, they are reading Eliot, Reade, Bulwer-Lytton, Dickens, Austen, Blackmore, Oliphant, Caine, Sand, Parker, Hugo, Stevenson, Borrow, and Tolstoy, principally, and among the favorite works of fiction are "Adam Bede," "The Cloister and the Hearth," "The Last Days of Pompeii," "A Tale of Two Cities," "Lorna Doone," "A Son of Hagar," "Donovan Pasha," "The Bible in Spain," selections that will stand critical examination. In the matter of providing wholesome, as well as interesting, reading matter for the men of the American overseas expedition, the Y. M. C. A. Library, 31 Avenue Montaigne, Paris is doing excellent work, and the address is thus given, frankly, with a purpose.

A NEW YORK contemporary is now responsible for the statement that the custom of throwing rice, at weddings, is to be abandoned in deference to the universal campaign for conservation. Notices have been placed in the rooms of one hotel which caters for wedding parties, "Don't Throw Rice and Help Win the War." The protest was made after six marriages had taken place in five consecutive days at the same hotel, with the usual rice-throwing at the bridal send-off. The question of the hour with wedding guests, in the future, will evidently be, What may we throw? In view of the scarcity and high price of leather, old shoes are out of the question; roses, with coal almost inaccessible for greenhouses, are impossible; and as for confetti-throwing, a pavement strewn with paper, when all the world is called upon to preserve every scrap, might not be tolerated by an indignant public for one moment. So we come to the conclusion, Why throw anything?

VENICE in war time would be a revelation to her admirers, if they could see her. She has a wonderful appearance in her tenue de guerre. Everything that it is possible to protect is matted and otherwise padded. She is hardly recognizable, so stern does she appear, so unlike the radiant Venice of peace times. Her people go calmly about their business, confident in the resistance which Italy is making to the enemy. At one particular hour in the day, a window opens, near the Goldoni statue, and the latest war news is read out, in a loud voice, by an employee of the Stefani Agency. A large crowd listens silently. La Renaissance reports that Gabriele d'Annunzio, speaking of the determination of Italy to hold Venice at all costs, said recently to a well-known American: "If Venice must be buried under her ruins in order that she may be saved, then let it be so. At least Venice will remain Italian."

ACCORDING to reports from The Hague, the arrival of British officers and "non-coms" at Scheveningen from Germany, recently, for internment in Holland, was made the occasion for an international tribute. As a significant example of how the civilized world has "joined up" since these officers were captured, in the early days of the war, flowers were piled up in the grand hall of the Hotel Orange as a tribute from the legations of the United States, Belgium, Brazil, China, Cuba, France, Greece, Italy, and Serbia. Scheveningen is the Dutch Ostend, of which the nucleus is the old fishing village. Ten minutes by street car from The Hague, through pleasant avenues and past the Palace of Peace, it is the resort of Dutch fashion, and has an excellent casino for concerts. It is, however, a dull, bleak place in winter, and not till spring is over will the interned officers be able to catch a glimpse of that odd characteristic of Scheveningen, the huge, unwieldy "bathing machines," with their quaint women attendants.